

The Enterprise.

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1904.

NO. 52.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
9:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
4:05 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
8:33 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
5:30 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	8:00 "
5:30 "	9:00 "
6:30 "	10:00 "
7:30 "	11:00 "
8:30 "	12:00 "
11:30 "	12:42 a. m.

TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	8:00 "
5:30 "	9:00 "
6:30 "	10:00 "
7:30 "	11:00 "
8:30 "	12:00 "
11:30 "	12:42 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 15 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car," leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m., with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
From the South	6:45	12:03
From the South	12:39	12:39

MAIL CLOSURE.

North	6:35	12:09
"		5:24
South	6:15	

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	Wm. G. H. BUCK
CLERK	Wm. G. H. BUCK
TREASURER	P. P. Chamberlain
TAX COLLECTOR	W. M. Gardner
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	J. E. Bullock
ASSASSIN	D. Hayward
COUNTY CLERK	H. W. Schaberg
COUNTY RECORDER	John F. Johnston
SHERIFF	J. M. Mainfield
AUDITOR	Geo. Barker
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	Miss Eda M. Tilton
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	Geo. Barker
SURVEYOR	A. R. Gilbert

Negroes Driven From Idaho Town.

Portland, Or.—A special dispatch from Boise, Idaho, to the Oregonian gives particulars of an outrage which occurred at Mountain Home, several days ago, when twenty-five masked men drove a negro family and a number of other colored people from the town and vicinity. The trouble grew out of the fact that the negroes insisted that their children attend school with white children.

The United States manufactures every year over \$350,000,000 of iron and \$500,000,000 of steel.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

There are 1039 patients in the State Insane Asylum at Agnews.

J. N. Campbell, who murdered his divorced wife and then cut his throat, at San Diego, has recovered. He has been indicted for murder.

W. B. Honer fell from a window of a Santa Clara hotel and died of his injuries. He was recently from Chicago, where a son still resides.

Colonel R. E. Fast, formerly prominent in West Virginia politics, Mayor of Morgantown and a well-known educator of that State, died last week at Pasadena, aged 46 years.

Scott Stewart, who was driving four miles attached to an oil wagon through Colusa, threw a rock at the mules, lost his balance and fell in front of the wheels, which passed over his hips, causing serious injuries.

Silverio Toledo, a young Porto Rican on trial at San Jose, pleaded guilty of burglary, having entered a house at Guadalupe, but because of his youth he was sentenced to Whittier Reform School for the remainder of his minority.

It is announced that the second opening of lands on the great Twin Falls tract will occur at Twin Falls City, Idaho, on October 29th. On that date 100,000 acres will be opened by lot, numbers being drawn which will fix the order of choice.

Roland Holmes, held for the murder of William Harbison, attempted suicide for the second time, hanging himself in his cell in the county jail at Sacramento. He was cut down in time and developed maniacal insanity.

At a conference between the members of the Portland Kennel Club and President Goode of the Lewis and Clark Exposition it has been decided to give the greatest dog show ever held in the West during the opening month of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland.

Nearly 400 telephone operators employed in the two main offices of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company in Portland declared a strike against the company, alleging cruel and unjust treatment by a supervising forewoman. The company agreed to investigate their complaints and the girls returned to work.

H. A. Porter, an inmate of the Odd Fellows' Home, at Oroville, was drowned in Feather river. He was subject to fainting spells and while walking close to the edge of the stream stumbled and fell into some mud. Porter was a member of Four Creeks Lodge, No. 94, of Visalia.

The reports of recent Yaqui Indian troubles in Sonora, Mexico, have been very much exaggerated. Only one district was involved and it is now thoroughly patrolled by rangers and Federal troops, so that traffic for passengers and freight is entirely safe. All the other districts are free of Indian troubles.

The dairy school connected with the University of California at Berkeley is now open. The registration roll shows the names of sixteen students and five college men. Professor Major is in charge. He is assisted by Mr. Coke, Mr. Zimmerman, Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Hageman. The morning hours are devoted to practical work and the afternoons to lectures.

John George, who came to this State from Pennsylvania in 1850, when he was 22 years of age, died last week in Redding, where he had lived since 1864. When he followed mining in the Salmon river district of Siskiyou county he had many interesting experiences. At one time he and fellow miners were held in camp by a snow storm for seventeen days and lived on a diet of dried apples exclusively.

John Hird, a twelve-year-old child, killed a mountain lion measuring ten feet from tip to tip in the Ruby

TEXANS GIVE ALL PRAISE TO CALIFORNIANS

Farmers of This State Declared Worthy of Emulation For Thoroughness.

COMMITTEE FORWARDS ITS REPORT

Lone Star State's Representatives Tour Coast For Information and Recommend Our Methods of Cultivation.

San Francisco.—A report has been submitted by a committee of the Texas Fruit and Truck Growers' Association of Texas that recently made a visit to California to investigate the agricultural methods of this State, says the Call. An advance copy of this report has been received. It says in part:

"In cultivation Californians excel, and it is worth a trip to that distant land to any grower who delights in beholding orchards, fields and gardens in the most perfect state of cultivation. No weeds, no waste spots, no neglected corners appear, but everywhere good tillage is manifested and all the capabilities of the soil are employed to produce the crop. We were impressed, in beholding these cultivated fields, that we should reduce our acreage where necessary and cultivate smaller areas better and thereby get much better results. The Californians leave nothing undone. They spare no pains to make their products as attractive as possible. Their packing is of the very best and a model for growers everywhere."

The Texas committee reported in detail concerning the treatment for insect pests, the canning and evaporating of fruit, the irrigation systems of this State and the sale and distribution of California's fruits and vegetables. Throughout the long report there is praise for the farmers of this State.

The entire document constitutes an excellent voluntary advertisement of California methods and gives an adequate idea of results. Texas farmers are urged by their committee to take a lesson from California and to adopt irrigation as a powerful auxiliary to successful agriculture and horticulture.

mountains, in Elko county, Nevada. The boy had been hunting with a small-caliber rifle and had tracked a deer in the snow for some distance when he came in sight of the huge lion eating on the carcass of a deer, which it evidently had just killed. The boy placed the muzzle of his rifle on a bowlder, took aim and shot the beast through the heart.

Extensive preparations are being made by the reception committee having in charge the arrangements for the Eastern delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in San Francisco on November 14th. Excursions about the city, bay and into some of the nearby towns are scheduled. There will be a street parade, which will bring out the full strength of all labor unions affiliated with both the Building Trades Council and Labor Council.

Paleontologists are deeply interested in a remarkable discovery made in the coal mines at Renton, Wash., twelve miles from Seattle. In a solid strata of coal an immense toad was discovered. It was alive, but when carried to the surface, 300 feet, lived only a few hours. Dozens of miners saw the toad, but its scientific value did not appeal to them, and no attempt was made to take accurate observations or even care for the remains after life had become extinct. The University of Washington has taken up the matter, and an attempt will be made to recover the toad and collect all possible facts. If the size of the entombed curiosity has any meaning it must have been a patriarch, as report has it that a bucket was hardly large enough to hold it.

Virginia Elopers Found Dead. Richmond, Va.—Miss Bessie Stone and Robert Gill, who eloped from Ashland last week, were found with their hands clasped dead near a pond in that vicinity by a searching party. A bullet hole in the head of each told the story of supposed double suicide or murder and suicide.

CANTEEN IS STRONGLY ENDORSED

Inspector-General Says That Its Removal From Army Posts Was a Mistake.

CAUSED GROGGERIES TO SPRING UP

In the Philippines the Men Have Been Driven to Native Drinks and Even to Opium—Two Years in Islands Enough.

Washington.—That the canteen is of great moral benefit to the Army is the claim made by Brigadier-General G. H. Burton in his annual report as Inspector-General of the Army to the Secretary of War, which has just been made public.

"It seems to be almost the unanimous sentiment of the Army," he says, "that the one thing lacking to meet the soldier's wants and tastes is the canteen feature. The absence of this leads to sickness, the commission of military offenses, desertion and other crimes, as well as impaired discipline, by driving men to resort to the low dives and grogeries that have sprung up like mushrooms around military reservations since the prohibition law was enacted. In fact, the canteen feature is not only a benefit morally, but the profits derived from the sales of beer and light wines are used to improve the mess, as well as for the purchase of periodicals, publications, etc., all of which add to the soldier's comfort and contentment."

General Burton then quotes the Inspector-General of the Philippine division as saying regarding the canteen: "Its absence is seriously felt. The effect, especially in the provinces, is to encourage men in the use of the various native drinks, in some instances of opium."

In criticism of recent instructions from the War Department fixing the tour of duty in the Philippines of staff officers at three years, General Burton quotes the Inspector-General of that division as saying that "few men in their third year of continuous service in the islands are in their normal condition of physical and mental vigor. It is further believed that a third year of continuous service will result in so great an increase in the number of officers invalidated home or who return to the States broken in health, requiring months of leave and rest for recuperation, that no economy to the Government will result."

In general he finds the conditions of the several departments and institutions of the Army good and well administered.

China Seeking Drill Masters. Portland, Or.—A great effort is being made by the Chinese Government to induce officers of the Oregon National Guard to go to China to drill Chinese troops. The high record recently made by the militia at the field maneuvers has resulted in the appearance of the recruiting agent at Portland. An American officer named Mobley has visited a number of militia officers and offered 20 per cent more than they would receive in the regular army service.

Toilers of the Columbia

By Paul De Laney

A glorious Pacific Coast story by a Pacific Coast author, affording strong local interest for all the people in all of the Pacific Coast States.

Soon to Start in This Paper

Realistic recital of life at the mouth of our great Columbia River twenty years ago—fishery wars, ocean storms, human successes and failures, avarice, hate and persecution, followed by tender love, peace and justice.

SOON TO START. Be sure your name is on our list and enjoy this great Pacific Coast Story

LOSS OF LIFE ON RAILROADS IS DREADFUL

Astounding Figures on the Year's Casualties Due to Wrecking of Trains.

REACHES IMMENSE TOTAL OF 55,130

Of This Number Nearly Four Thousand Are Included in List of Dead—Past Year Holds Record For Disasters.

Washington.—What is regarded by the Interstate Commerce Commission as an "alarming exhibit" is the record of railroad accidents for the year ending June 30, 1904, now made public.

Altogether there were 55,130 casualties—3787 killed and 51,343 injured. This is an increase over the previous year of 5539 casualties, or 233 killed and 5366 injured, and makes the number record for disasters.

These figures do not include accidents at highway crossings, to trespassers or persons walking along the tracks, in shops remote from the railroad, or to employees not actually on duty. Accidents of this nature, a list of which has not yet been made out, annually swell the total by thousands.

In the last quarter of the year 23 passengers and 144 employees were killed and 1134 passengers and 1244 employees injured.

The total number of collisions and derailments in this quarter was 2418, of which 310 affected passenger trains. The damage in these accidents amounted to \$2,015,252.

The following table gives the cause of accidents and the number killed, exclusive of yardmen, switchmen and other employees:

Deraillments—Passengers killed 166, injured 3383; trainmen killed 267, injured 2077.

Collisions—Passengers killed 103, injured 1422; trainmen killed 229, injured 1078.

Miscellaneous train accidents, including locomotive boiler explosions—Passengers killed 1, injured 140; trainmen killed 62, injured 980.

Totals—Passengers killed 270, injured 4945; trainmen killed 558, injured 4135.

Other fatal accidents are:

Coupling and uncoupling—Trainmen killed 63, injured 96.

While doing other work about trains or attending switches—Trainmen killed 51, injured 4788.

Coming into contact with overhead bridges, structures on side tracks, etc.—Passengers killed 5, injured 33; trainmen killed 79, injured 620.

Falling from cars or engine, or while getting on or off—Passengers killed 115, injured 1517; trainmen killed 291, injured 3343.

Other causes—Passengers killed 30, injured 1582; trainmen killed 1331, injured 559.

Total other than train accidents—Passengers killed 150, injured 3132; trainmen killed 623, injured 10,327.

Total, all causes—Passengers killed 420, injured 8077; trainmen killed 1181, injured 14,412.

SHOULD NOT SEEK HIGH ALTITUDES.

Rarity of the Atmosphere is Often Fatal to Consumptives.

St. Louis.—In the course of a paper read before the International Congress of Military Surgeons, Dr. Paul M. Carrington said:

"The sending of consumptive patients indiscriminately to high altitudes has caused the death of many persons who under judicious treatment would have recovered."

Surgeon Carrington is in charge of the Government sanitarium at Fort Stanton, N. M., and he has made a careful study of consumptive cases. He attributed the great fatality in high altitudes to the fact that patients with lung diseases did not get oxygen enough to purify the blood.

Fatal Fall From Patent Fire Escape.

St. Paul.—While experimenting with a patent fire escape, swung from the eighth story of the Germania Life building, P. M. Scannon and wife of Minneapolis fell from the third story to the stone sidewalk. Mrs. Scannon was killed and her husband fatally injured.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits, July 1 to Feb. 1. Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.

Deer, August 1 to October 1. Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited. The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, October 15 to February 15. Mountain Quail and Grouse, Sept. 1 to Feb. 15. Dove, July 1 to Oct. 1. Mah Deer, July 1 to Nov. 1. Phasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited. Trout, April 1 to Nov. 1. Steelhead (in the water) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 1 to October 16. Striped Bass, Three pound limit, July 1 to Jan. 1. Salmon, Oct. 15 to Sept. 10. Lobster or Crawfish, Aug. 15 to April 1. Shrimp, 6 inches across back, Sept. 1 to May 1. Crabs, 6 inches across back, Oct. 31 to Sept. 1. Turgeon and Female Crab, Prohibited. Abalone, Less than 15 inches round.

Wants Fifteen Thousand For a Kiss.

Cincinnati, O.—Whether one stolen kiss is worth \$15,000 will have to be decided by Federal Judge Cochran in Covington, Ky. Mrs. Grant Mitts, a society leader of Mason, Ky., thinks she is entitled to that amount for a kiss she declares was stolen last June by J. B. Alexander, a friend of her husband, who made a call while the man of the house was not at home, and she has brought suit. As a result of the alleged larceny she declares she is a nervous wreck and has been subjected to much humiliation and notoriety.

Carrie Nation's Daughter Insane.

Austin, Texas.—Mrs. Carrie Nation of hatchet fame brought her daughter, Mrs. A. D. McNabb of Richmond, Texas, who is insane, to the State lunatic asylum here. The demented woman was admitted to the institution as a patient. Mrs. Nation delivered a lecture at the courthouse after she had delivered her daughter into the care of the asylum authorities.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.



We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Secretary Hay is a grandfather, and it's a boy. Bring on the little breeches.

An "impregnable fortress" is merely one requiring a large force and men and artillery to take.

Gracious, what a glorious thing it would have been for the Russians if the Czar's boy had been twins.

The moon will bear watching. According to Astronomer Pickering, it has broken out in a new spot.

Naturally the project to make paper money "velvety" has failed, and we shall go on working hard for it as of old.

But if Carrie should appear at the door, would Bishop Potter be warranted in saying something like "Tarnation?"

There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at what seems to be the flood, frequently leads on to fortune.

The power of the pessimist is shown by the public's familiarity with the word "dyspeptic" and its unacquaintance with "euppeptic."

A New Jersey man has made himself a suit of asbestos clothing. He apparently has a suspicion of what the future holds in store for him.

Both Japan and Russia now have about \$200,000,000 invested in the war. The difference is that the Japs have something to show for their investment.

Just as soon as those English troops reached Lhasa they made it English by dropping the "h." They have been spelling it L'hasa all these years, and now they spell it Lassa.

It is said that the pay of the Japanese soldier is only 45 cents a month. In view of his recent performances we believe the war office would be justified in raising it to half a dollar.

A fashion writer for Mr. Bok's paper says that all women should wear a beauty spot so as to be fascinating. Some of them would be more fascinating if the beauty spot covered the entire face.

Statistics now in course of collation at Washington seem to indicate that the sifting process applied to immigration at the country's ports of entry is, to say the least, defective. Figures showing the number of aliens confined in penal and charitable institutions have been gathered by special agents in every State and Territory. These figures, it is said, show that thousands of foreigners who, under the laws, should not have been admitted to this country, have become public charges, and, as such, liable to deportation at the expense of the steamship companies that brought them to the United States.

It should be a source of pride to every one within whose veins flows Anglo-Saxon blood that our language is rapidly becoming the dominant vehicle of speech throughout the earth. No longer is it necessary for an American or Englishman contemplating foreign travel and equipped only with his mother tongue to feel the least apprehension as to his ability to go anywhere and everywhere along the beaten tracks of Europe. More people now speak English as their vernacular than speak any other European language. In every town and city of importance on the continent there are many persons, students for the most part, who are able to converse in English and who feel a just pride in the accomplishment and take pleasure in its exercise.

As if it were not enough to reform the spelling of certain words in our language, two scientists have come forward with the purpose of reforming the alphabet itself. They affect to have tested the speed with which the mind can recognize some of the letters, and the conclusion reached by them is that the forms of the printed letters are badly conceived from a physiological point of view; that if they were composed of characters of simple construction, such as the letters T and L, the speed of the recognition of letters would be greatly increased and the mental fatigue would be much diminished. These scientists are shrewd enough not to say what form the other letters should take in order to relieve the mental fatigue. They end by simply making the complaint.

It is a curious fact that the desire for physical development for their children comes to many parents more slowly than that for intellectual development. It is pretty well acknowledged now by everybody—from the illiterate immigrant to the "poor white"—that "book learning" is a good thing for the children. But the schools in England meet the same opposition as those in America when they try to put the development of muscle on the same basis as that of memory. Many a school principal has listened to protests substantially like that of the good woman who carried her views of education to the grammar school teacher: "I want ye to teach me girl readin', writin' and 'rithmetic," said she, "but she ain't t' larn anny more of this physical torture. If it's jumpin' she needs, I c'n teach her jumpin' me-

self!" Presently we shall make good our return to the Greek system, which included music and gymnastics as essentials to education, and so produced a wonderfully balanced creature—with body, mind and spirit in such due proportion that no one could overtop the other. The professional athlete, the puny scholar and the religious recluse are each the result of the separation of one department of education from the others. The symmetrical man is the result of the well-considered union of all the departments.

Once every year the soldiers of the Civil War who still survive are accustomed to gather somewhere for their national encampment. Three days are given to reunions and business meetings and a parade. This practice has continued so long that it has become an old story in all the northern half of the country; for the Grand Army has both encamped in Maine and in California. It is an old story in one sense, but a perennially new one in other senses. This year, for the third time, the Grand Army held its encampment in Boston. The city was decorated, of course, and unusually crowded. There were blue uniforms and black soft hats everywhere. The same white-haired men marched in the parade, a little stiffer in the knees and somewhat fewer in number, and they were cheered from end to end of the route. But there was nothing new about any of these things. Yet the encampment as a whole did produce—it always produces—something new and fresh: a rebirth of patriotism, a reacknowledgment of the debt due to these men, a new perception of what the war cost them. No one can watch the parade of the veterans without seeing that the vast majority of those in line are men in moderate circumstances. They consider themselves fortunate indeed that they are able to be present at all. Thousands of their old comrades, they will tell you, could not come because of the expense. Here is the new lesson which the encampment teaches, or the old lesson which it constantly repeats—the lifelong sacrifice of the men who fought and lived, as well as the short but complete sacrifice of those who died. The war ruined the chances of financial success for tens of thousands of soldiers, who, if they had been more selfish and less patriotic, would be richer to-day in the goods of this world; but how infinitely poorer both they and we should be in things which wealth cannot measure or money buy!

Born unto trouble, there rests a babe in the royal palace of Russia for whom go out the rejoicings of a great nation. The accident of birth has given an heir to the throne of the Romanoffs. From a man of melancholy, it is announced that the Czar has advanced to cheerfulness, and in the advent of his son, the Russian nation, always superstitious, sees an augury of wondrous things. Analysis of conditions in Russia previous to the great event which, barring death, has settled the Romanoff succession, will show why so much depends upon this little boy. The four daughters born to the Czar are mere nonentities, though Nicholas had it in his power to repeal the salic law and make them eligible to the throne, just as Isabella was made eligible to the Spanish throne by her father, Ferdinand VII. But the Russians are set against "petticoat rule," regardless of the fact that but little more than a century ago Catherine II. ruled so strenuously that she figures in Russian history as the greatest monarch since the days of Peter the Great. This thing alone has turned the people against the Czarina, who four times has disappointed them by giving them what court circles call a "makeshift" instead of a ruler. It has even been said that she was to be divorced, "for state reasons" much after the order of the "state reasons" which parted Napoleon and Josephine. The person who bore the title of Czarvitch in the absence of a direct heir of the Czar is the uncle of Nicholas, the Grand Duke Michael, than whom there is no more unpopular person in the whole Russian Empire. The contented Grand Duke holds for his nephew has never been hidden, and loyal Russians have resented it even more than the Czar himself. It is not difficult to see, therefore, how the nation regards the birth of the new Romanoff as a pleasant omen for Russia and an augury of better days. For it has given them back the Czarina, who at heart is really loved, and has relieved them of the ruling presence of the Grand Duke Michael, whose ascent of the throne would be regarded as a national calamity.

CHARLES E. SHIVELY.



The new Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He has been a member of the order since 1873, and resides at Richmond, Ind.

A man never realizes how high a fence he can jump until he is badly scared.

SANG THE HOLY CITY.

PECULIAR INCIDENT IN LIFE OF
MRS. MAYBRICK.

Stephen Adams, Composer of the Song,
Is Her Brother-in-Law, Michael May-
brick—Fortune in the Semi-Sacred
Song and Its History.

Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Hear the angels sing;
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna to the King.

It is not difficult to imagine Mrs. Florence Maybrick, once sentenced to death for the murder of her husband and now released, after spending many years in an English prison, singing the refrain of Stephen Adams' popular sacred song, "The Holy City." But it is not generally known that hers was the voice which first gave utterance to the strains which were destined to become as world famous as those of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "The Lost Chord" or "The Palms," by Faure.

The song was the work of the younger brother of the man Mrs. Maybrick was convicted of poisoning. Its composer was her most relentless enemy and was mainly instrumental in securing her conviction.

Few English composers have more successful songs to their credit than Stephen Adams. Few have made such a fortune out of royalties as he. It has been stated that "Nancy Lee" alone netted him a quarter of a million dollars. His "Warrior Bold," "Midshipmite," and "Blue Alsatian Mountains" were scarcely less successful.

He is now extremely wealthy, a justice of the peace, and a member of the Victoria Yacht Club, and he has served two terms as Mayor of Ryde, Isle of Wight, in which capacity he has frequently entertained the King of England.

"Stephen Adams" is merely the name under which Michael Maybrick publishes his songs. Mr. Maybrick began his musical career as a barytone singer at local concerts around Liverpool. He is the son of a well-to-do shipping agent of Liverpool.

He and his brother were widely dissimilar in tastes, character and physique. The elder was a weakling, feeble of mind and body, a hypochondriac, addicted to the use of drugs, and with a mind fixed upon commercial enterprises.

The younger, Michael, was a magnificent specimen of humanity, tall, broad, and athletic. Of artistic temperament, he quit the counting-house and studied music in Milan and Leipzig. The elder remained at home, always ailing, always scheming to secure more wealth.

The brothers had only one trait in common. They were both enthusiastic yachtsmen.

Mrs. Maybrick was a good musician, had a great liking for music, an excellent voice, and a love of conviviality. Thus she drew together to some extent the brothers who had drifted apart.

Her husband owned a fine yacht, a feature of which was a music saloon. There many well-known singers and musicians were entertained. Michael Maybrick, who had just leaped into fame as the composer of "Nancy Lee," but as yet had not gathered in enough of the profits to indulge his passion for owning a yacht, was a frequent guest.

It was one of these musical evenings, while the yacht was anchored in the Mersey, that Michael Maybrick produced from his pocket a manuscript song which he said he had written that afternoon while dreaming the time away in his cabin, and listening to the splash of the waters. He had caught the inspiration of Weatherly's words, but the voice part only had been jotted down. The accompaniment had still to be filled in.

Sitting at the piano, he vamped an introduction and asked his sister-in-law, Mrs. Florence Maybrick, to sing "The Holy City" from the voice part. She was an excellent reader, and readily did this, he filling in an extemporized accompaniment.

Thus it was her voice which, for the first time, stirred the air with strains destined to become almost classic.

It was some years after the trial of Mrs. Maybrick, and while she was shut off from the world, buried within prison walls, that "The Holy City" was published and became popular. Publishers to whom it was submitted shook their heads, and declared it too sombre in character and tone.

"Bring us another 'Nancy Lee,'" they said, "and name your own price. Another waltz song with the swing of 'The Blue Alsatian Mountains' would be a sure winner. This is very fine, but it isn't in the Stephen Adams' style, and the public would not stand for it."

How erroneous was the judgment of those gentlemen has been proved by the popularity of the song. Before a year had passed they were clamoring for more of similar character. "The Star of Bethlehem," "The Valley of the Sea," and "Children of the City" followed; but none of them equaled the success attained by the song which was first sung by Mrs. Maybrick, whose tragic history has at length been brought to a peaceful conclusion, and who may with special meaning hereafter sing:

Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna to the King.

—New York Sun.

CHANGES IN OCCUPATION.

Women Taking a More Prominent Part in the World's Work.

In less than a generation there have been some phenomenal shifts and changes in the activities of this coun-

try and we presume in the civilized world generally, though nowhere else are they so marked as here, says the Boston Transcript. The old basic occupations have shown a shrinkage, at least with respect to the number of persons engaged in them. This is true to a larger extent of agriculture than of almost anything else, though the increased use of machinery probably more than offsets in the results the reduced personality. A comparison of the figures for 1880 and 1900 show very interesting and significant changes for the double decade. Domestic and personal service has fallen off, indicating a tendency toward contraction of the home life. The professions have increased normally, although the proportion of lawyers is considerably larger than that of doctors, which may account for the fact that the average of individual rewards in the latter profession are larger than in the former.

Women have taken a more prominent place in the ranks of the world's workers than ever before. The number engaged in various occupations has increased from 2,647,157 in 1880 to 5,819,397 in 1900, or over 100 per cent. The demand for entertainment and amusement is reflected in the fact that the number of actors and showmen has increased in twenty years 367.36 per cent, and literary pursuits 507.87 per cent, though in the dramatic profession and in the literary world there are no such shining lights as studded the more contracted firmament of a previous generation.

Artists have swollen their ranks by 173.21 per cent and architects, designers and drafters by 360.43. The dentists show a growth in numbers of 140.90 per cent and journalists of 144.05. But the profession that leads them all is that of electrical and civil engineering, which has attained the phenomenal growth of 1,037.34 per cent. Of course, in some of its now prominent branches its showing was comparatively small at the beginning of that period and twenty years of its history likewise covered the rapid development of applied electricity for the various purposes in which it is now employed. There is nothing surprising in these figures when we consider them in connection with a service which in its almost infinite ramifications is hardly more than a quarter of a century old.

These figures are enlightening. They show numerous departures and indicate that the present generation must adjust itself to different conditions from those which furnished the goals of endeavor for a previous one. The greatest increase in any one class of employes is in the street railway service, amounting to 20.90 per cent, and that can also be accounted for on similar grounds. As the years go by other new occupations, vital to our expanding civilization, will be added and the largest successes await those who can most clearly and practically anticipate them. But while we admire the versatility and the mental force that have covered such a great expanse in that comparatively brief period, it is the "exceptional man" whom we still await in these several phases of newly developed activity. There is a splendid mediocrity expanding everywhere, but the fixed stars that shall hold their places for all times are not yet visible to the naked eye.

JAPAN'S USEFUL PAPERS.

House Walls, Rain Coats, Grain Sacks and Tobacco Pouches.

From the bark of trees and shrubs the Japanese make scores of papers, which are far ahead of ours.

The walls of the Japanese houses are wooden frames covered with thin paper, which keeps out the wind but lets in the light, and when one compares these paper-walled "doll houses" with the gloomy bamboo cabins of the inhabitants of the island of Java or the small-windowed huts of our forefathers, one realizes that, without glass and in a rainy climate, these ingenious people have solved in a remarkable way the problem of lighting their dwellings, and, at least in a measure, of keeping out the cold.

As a cover for his load of tea, when a rainstorm overtakes him, the Japanese farmer spreads over it a tough, pliable cover of oiled paper, which is almost as impervious as tarpaulin and as light as gossamer. He has doubtless carried this cover for years neatly packed away somewhere about his cart.

The "rikisha" coolies in the large cities wear rain mantles of this oiled paper, which cost less than 18 cents, and lasts for a year or more with constant use. An oiled tissue paper, which is as tough as writing paper, can be had at the stationers for wrapping up delicate articles.

Grain and meal sacks are almost always made of bark paper in Japan, for it is not easily penetrated by weevils and other insects.

But perhaps the most remarkable of all the papers which find a common use in the Japanese household are the leather papers of which the tobacco pouches and pipe cases are made.

They are almost as tough as French kid, so translucent that one can nearly see through them, and as pliable and soft as calfskin. The material of which they are made is as thick as cardboard, but as flexible as kid.—National Geographic Magazine.

Until Then.

"Do you honestly believe, Jonesy, that all men are born free and equal?" "I certainly do, and that it holds good until a man is married."—Detroit Free Press.

Had Reason to Boast.

She—Why do you boast that you have been so successful in love? He—Because I am still single.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A MOTHER'S PROFESSORSHIP.

Since it has become the fashion for rich men to endow chairs in universities, almost every kind of professorship has become the recipient of such attention. The greatest of them all, however, has been overlooked, and still has only its natural endowment drawing its salary in "love and affection," as the old deeds say. In an article on the women of America the Outlook tells of one occupant of this worthy academic chair.

In a book store in a little town in Wisconsin a stranger heard a woman asking for a book for children dealing with plant life, a copy of Eugene Field's "Love Songs of Childhood," and a vertical writing-book, three things which to her disappointment the store did not contain.

"I do so want the things," she said, sadly. "I live fifteen miles out of town, and as my husband had to come in to-day I arranged to come with him and get them for the children."

"I suppose they need them for school?" said the visitor.

"For their lessons, at any rate," the woman corrected. "They don't go to school. We live too far away for them to walk, and the horses cannot be spared to take them back and forth every day. I teach them myself."

"You do?"

"Yes, I feel that I am perfectly capable. I was a teacher before my marriage, and had the regular normal training."

"But how do you find time?" "It isn't always easy. A farmer's wife—my husband is a farmer—is a busy person. But my children must have schooling. I am glad I am able to give it to them."

Her two little girls were seven and nine years old, respectively. "They are quite absorbed in nature study just now," she said, "and I did so want a book about plant-life!"

The stranger, who was waiting for a train, volunteered to send the books on from Minneapolis, and the offer was gratefully accepted. Then the mother told more about her little school.

"We have half of our lessons in the morning," she said, "after the breakfast is over, and the house in order and the little girls have washed the dishes. After dinner—at noon—we have the other half. I do not keep a servant, so, besides teaching the children to read and write, I must also teach them to be my helpers about the house. You see," she concluded, with a smile, "I am obliged to be a 'professor of things-in-general.'"

THE SIOUX MOTHER-IN-LAW.

It is one of the oldest customs of the Sioux Indians that the son-in-law shall not look upon the face of his mother-in-law, or communicate with her any more than is absolutely necessary. This custom is probably the outgrowth of family brawls arising from their crude way of living, huddled together in huts and tepees. At all events, the plan seems to work well.

When, in case of sickness, or by invitation from her daughter, the mother-in-law visits the family of her son-in-law, a partition is usually made in the hut or teepee by means of a blanket, behind which the mother-in-law retires whenever the son-in-law approaches the home.

In the case of John Night Pipe, a young bridegroom living in Ten Horn's camp on the reserve, the invisible mother-in-law was a source of great disturbance. Although he never beheld her person, the sound of her scolding voice easily penetrated the blanket wall. John made several fruitless efforts to dislodge his mother-in-law, and send her to her home on the other part of the reserve, but without avail. He finally decided to appeal to the Indian agent for relief. This is his letter:

"My Dear Respectable Friend—I have a few words to say to you, and they are that I am sorry to myself. It is an old woman that makes me very sorry every day because she talks with bad, bad words always to me, and never gets rested with her tongue, and I hate this kind of business, the bad words, I mean, holding them always with her tongue that way."

"Now, if you will sending your policeman to take this woman to her camp, I will be your truly friend with a good heart, sir, and we will living happy again. Now this is all and this is me."

"Your acquaintance friend,

"MR. JOHN NIGHT PIPE."

The letter proved effective. The disturbing mother-in-law was sent to her home in Black Moon's camp, and the young people were left in possession of an undivided teepee.

The story, which comes direct from an Indian agency in Dakota, proves that the mother-in-law joke is not wholly the fabrication of the comic paper.

A Woman Would Ask.

"Here's an ad in dis paper about dat dog yer stole," said the first tough, "an' it says 'Reward if returned' no questions asked."

"No questions asked?" replied the other tough. "Dat can't be dis dog; I stole dis dog from a woman."—Catholic Standard and Times.

All the world's a stage—and all the women insist on having speaking parts.

A spinster hasn't much love for a widow who has had two husbands.

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Toilers of the Columbia

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HUMOR IN TEXT OF CLERGY.

Amusing Remarks Which Were Most Seriously Intended.

Part of the humor which one occasionally meets with, even in the sedate enclosure of the pulpit, is due to the queer texts which are sometimes—often unconsciously—chosen by preachers. No doubt there are many stories told under this head which owe their origin not to actual fact so much as to the invention of the wag. For example, a minister on the Sunday before his marriage is said to have chosen as his text, "And he went on his way rejoicing," and on the Sunday after his honeymoon to have eloquently discoursed on the words, "Remember my bonds."

These instances are, probably, apocryphal, but the following are true and have all come within the experience of the writer. It was in the north of England that the first incident happened. It was a country church where oil lamps were used instead of gas. One night in the late summer when the lamps had not yet been resumed after the long days it got suddenly overcast and before the sermon it was deemed necessary to light the pulpit lamp. During the hymn, the old sexton repaired to the pulpit, and, having cleaned the glass chimney with a duster, lit it up, but only a feeble light struggled through. And then the clergyman took his text, which was this: "And now we see through a glass darkly."

A few years ago a well-known bishop married his second wife, and, returning home after his honeymoon, announced a series of sermons, the title of the series being "The Penitent's Return." This was obviously unintentional.

There is a church in one of our large cities which boasts of a very high pulpit. A short time ago a strange preacher who was of a nervous temperament "occupied" this pulpit, but, as the sequel will show, only for a very short time, for, having taken his text and said about a dozen words, he startled the congregation by saying: "As I am not used to pulpits as high as this you will pardon me, I know, if I come down and preach my sermon from the lectern." He suited his action to the words and preached a very good sermon from the modest lectern. And this was his strangely appropriate text: "He that exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

One more instance: Not many months ago a clergyman preached one Sunday evening from the text, "My words shall not pass away." Exactly a fortnight later the same clergyman preached the same sermon from the same text in the same church, to the wonderment of practically the same congregation. Evidently it was his determination that at any rate his words should not pass away from the memory of his hearers.

A SUCCESSFUL DIPLOMAT.

Our Minister to Japan Has a Creditable Record.

When an American representative in a foreign land is praised by the missionaries laboring there, it may be taken for granted that he is doing his full duty in the place which he fills. High among this class of faithful and capable officials is to be ranked Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, our minister to Japan. The latest report of the Japan



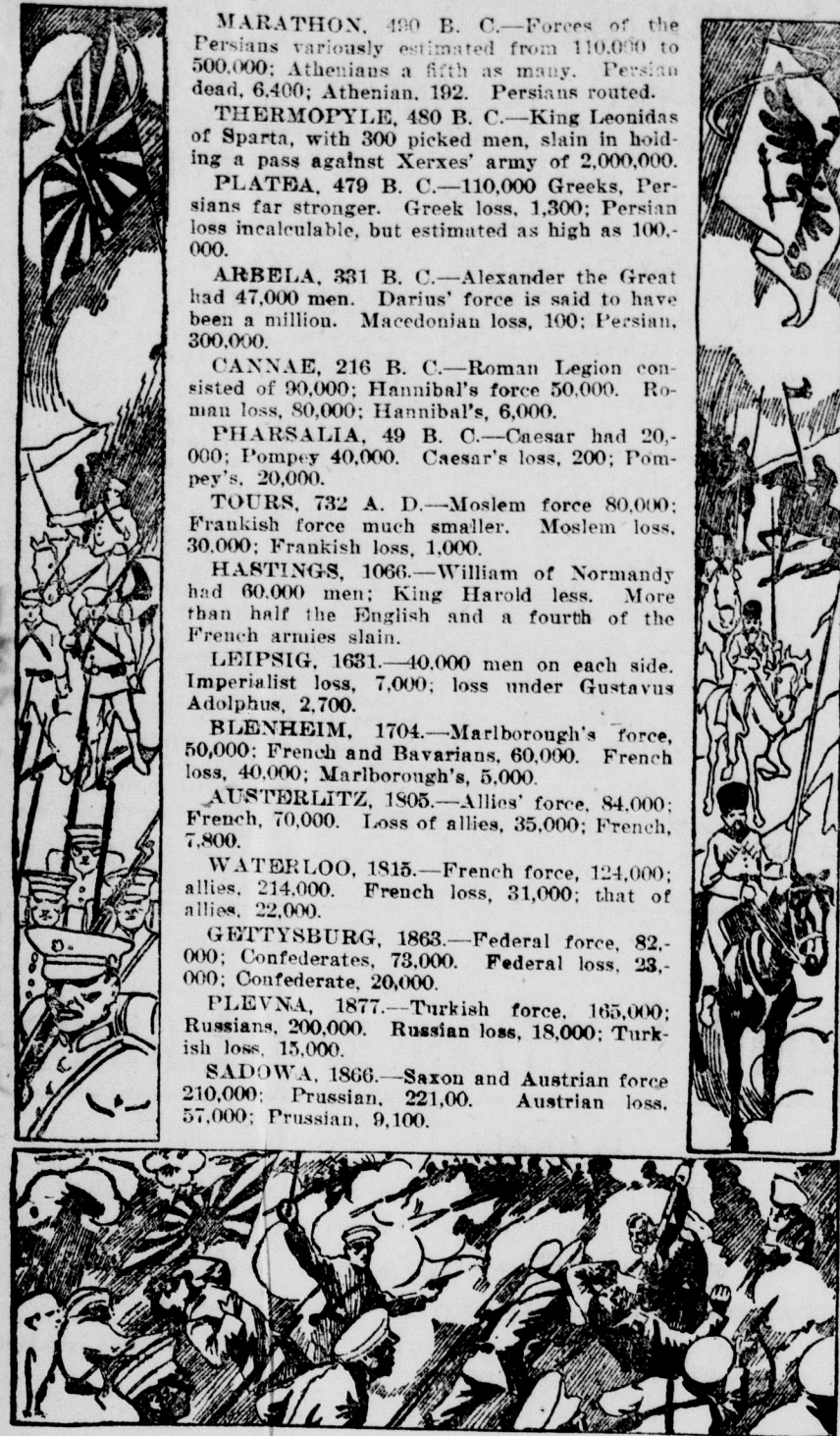
LLOYD C. GRISCOM. mission to the American Board says: "Our American diplomacy in the East, and especially in Japan, has generally been on the highest plane, and it has won the complete confidence of the whole nation. Mr. Griscom is keeping up the old traditions, and is already accepted as a statesman of experience and large ability." The man thus commended is the youngest of our diplomatic representatives abroad, but he has had a career that has well fitted him for his post. Born in New Jersey, Mr. Griscom became successively secretary to Mr. Bayard, our first ambassador to England; deputy district attorney of New York City; a volunteer in the Spanish-American war; secretary of the American legation and charge d'affaires at Constantinople, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia. He has been in Japan since 1902. In Turkey and Persia Mr. Griscom rendered important service to the missionaries, and at his receptions in Tokyo they may often be seen among his guests.

Oldest Tree in the World.

It is said that the oldest tree in the world is a bo tree at Aduradhapura, Ceylon, which was planted close to a Buddhist shrine in 245 B. C., and is therefore 2,148 years old. Legend has it that this tree sprang from a branch which severed itself by miraculous power from the sacred tree under which Gautama became Buddha, the enlightened one.

There are too many people on a dead center.

NUMBERS AND LOSSES IN THE WORLD'S BIG BATTLES



MARATHON, 490 B. C.—Forces of the Persians variously estimated from 110,000 to 500,000; Athenians a fifth as many. Persian dead, 6,400; Athenian, 192. Persians routed.

THERMOPYLE, 480 B. C.—King Leonidas of Sparta, with 300 picked men, slain in holding a pass against Xerxes' army of 2,000,000.

PLATEA, 479 B. C.—110,000 Greeks, Persians far stronger. Greek loss, 1,300; Persian loss incalculable, but estimated as high as 100,000.

ARBELA, 331 B. C.—Alexander the Great had 47,000 men. Darius' force is said to have been a million. Macedonian loss, 100; Persian, 300,000.

CANNAE, 216 B. C.—Roman Legion consisted of 90,000; Hannibal's force 50,000. Roman loss, 80,000; Hannibal's, 6,000.

PHARSALIA, 49 B. C.—Caesar's loss, 20,000; Pompey's, 40,000. Caesar's loss, 200; Pompey's, 20,000.

TOURS, 732 A. D.—Moslem force 80,000; Frankish force much smaller. Moslem loss, 30,000; Frankish loss, 1,000.

HASTINGS, 1066.—William of Normandy had 60,000 men; King Harold less. More than half the English and a fourth of the French armies slain.

LEIPSIG, 1631.—40,000 men on each side. Imperialist loss, 7,000; loss under Gustavus Adolphus, 2,700.

BLLENHEIM, 1704.—Marlborough's force, 50,000; French and Bavarians, 60,000. French loss, 40,000; Marlborough's, 5,000.

AUSTERLITZ, 1805.—Allies' force, 84,000; French, 70,000. Loss of allies, 35,000; French, 7,800.

WATERLOO, 1815.—French force, 124,000; allies, 214,000. French loss, 31,000; that of allies, 22,000.

GETTYSBURG, 1863.—Federal force, 82,000; Confederates, 73,000. Federal loss, 23,000; Confederate, 20,000.

PLEVNA, 1877.—Turkish force, 165,000; Russians, 200,000. Russian loss, 18,000; Turkish loss, 15,000.

SADOWA, 1866.—Saxon and Austrian force 210,000; Prussian, 221,000. Austrian loss, 57,000; Prussian, 9,100.

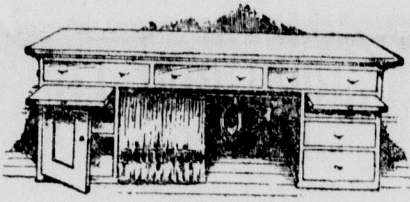
WOMAN'S SPHERE

The Thrifty Housewife.

It is a homely saying, that "a woman can throw out with a spoon faster than a man can throw in with a shovel," yet the truth of the old saw has never been disputed. Given an intelligent, industrious "bread-winner," as it is fashionable to call the person who earns the funds which support the home, and the thrift or want of thrift marking the career of the family will depend almost entirely upon the habits of the housewife in relation to little matters. One of the religious papers recently presented this characterization of "the thrifty housewife," and the portrait is so terse and true that it might well be made a rule of conduct in all homes where true prosperity is sought: "She takes note of the kitchen fire and closes up all the dampers when she is not using it, and makes one fire do all the work it will at once. She saves her nice 'drippings' and makes them serve in cooking instead of butter. She saves all the odds and ends of bread and meat left over from meals and works them up into appetizing and nutritious dishes instead of throwing them away. Her clothing she keeps clean by the use of aprons; she has suits of clothes suitable for dirty work. She turns her sheets when they grow thin the middle. Her worn tablecloths are cut up into napkins for every-day use. She keeps rugs spread over places in the carpet that are subjected to the hardest wear. She carefully dries her tinware so it will not rust out. She keeps her old brooms for rough use, and so prolongs the term of service of her best broom. She uses up her worn garments in making quilts and comforts or in rugs and rag carpets, and so in a thousand ways she saves what if wasted would be pure loss, and do nobody any good.—The Housewife.

A Satisfactory Kitchen Table.

The kitchen table shares with the range, or cook stove, the honor of being the most important part of the kitchen's furnishing. If the table is inconvenient, the work of cooking is made needlessly harder. The design shown herewith illustrates a table that represents not a little experience and consideration of what goes to make the most convenient table. It has a large top, which keeps dishes and pans from getting into inextricable confusion, and it has a large number of drawers, which are always convenient, and also a closet room. Two slides pull out, on which pans may be set when one is sitting at work at the table; while in the long space under the center of the table is a chance to hang a multitude of kettles and other kitchen utensils. These are protected from dust by a



KITCHEN TABLE.

washable curtain that slides upon a rod at the front of the opening. Such a table is not to be found at the furniture stores, but can be made by a carpenter at an expense not at all prohibitive. It could be made still more useful by making it a little wider from front to back, and erecting upon the back a cabinet of drawers and closets in which all kinds of material used in cooking could be kept, each drawer being labelled with the name of the article within, as sugar, spices, rice, tapioca, graham meal, etc. Such a plan saves countless steps, and it's use the "countless steps" that make hard work of housekeeping.—Exchange.

The Fascinating Vanity Case.

Even if she is not vain, there is something fascinating to a woman about the new Vanity cases. Unsuspecting man would not know them from a card-case, but a woman would see at a glance that they were much larger than the ordinary case for cards. The Vanity case has all things for the vain, and its convenient to own even if you do not happen to be vain. It holds a puff and a small quantity of powder, as well as a little box of hairpins and a nail-file. A mirror forms part of it, and the rest may be an engagement-tablet or a place for cards, just as one chooses. When it closes, a pencil holds it together. In gunmetal or gray-finish silver Vanity cases are most in favor.—Woman's Home Companion.

The New Woman in Japan.

Until just lately Japanese women stayed at home, where they pattered hither and thither as they tended their sparsely furnished houses, and looked exceedingly pretty in their brightly colored kimonos. But times have changed and things are moving quickly in Japan. The dainty kimonos are being laid aside for the more business-like European dress. Soon there will be no more days set apart to admire and enjoy the fruit blossom, and the busy little ladies are preparing to desert their lovely gardens and the cultivation of their glorious chrysanthemums.

We may well ask why they should do so. The fact is that the Western longing for work and independence has reached our Japanese sisters. No longer content with caring for the tea plants and tending the silk-worms, they are to be found as clerks in the

shops and railway stations. They are intensely interested in education, and already possess their own colleges, where they can take their own degrees. Equality and freedom seem to lie before them, but perhaps after a little while they will long to be back again amid their flowers and sunshine, far away from the stress and strain of a busy life which is, in many cases, entirely self-imposed.—Home Monthly.



Miss Mary E. Pretty of Pennsylvania, who is employed in the manuscript division of the patent office, has broken her record for rapid copying by transcribing 22,000 words in seven hours.

Dr. Wallace Wood, professor of the history of art in the New York University, says of woman: "She is the lawgiver and this is her law: Not to displease and to please—which, if lived up to, would speedily bring the millennium."

The street cleaning of the business section of Kalamazoo, Mich., has been turned over to the women for three months. They are not themselves actually engaged in this civic housecleaning, but have the management of all the sweepers.

Mrs. Caroline Tomkins Mersereau of Morristown, N. J., who is now 94 years old, was one of the girls who strewed flowers before Lafayette in 1824. She still cherishes the badge which he pinned on her coat and gave to her on that occasion, and it is also the pride of her numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

The empress of Russia is a strong believer in female suffrage, women's clubs, the higher education of women and in her right to enter any and all of the professions. She holds that almost all of the great reforms of the world have been brought about by women, and that they are just becoming conscious of their power and possibilities.

Learn to Talk.

Girls, learn to talk! I have been among girls a great deal; in fact was once a girl myself, and the folly of talking idle nonsense seems so plain to me that I would like to make my girl friends see it too. I have known so many girls, bright girls, who were hiding their talents behind empty chatter and "joking" with their young gentlemen friends, making such foolish retorts and pointless little speeches, that I wish they could see themselves as others see them. Be well read, if that means acquainting one's self as much as possible with the best that is in the wide-awake literary world, books, magazines, and clean newspapers. Read them critically. Be original and light bravely for your opinions, but if your good sense detects their instability, retire gracefully into the background. Make yourself well informed in all the happenings and writings and creations of this lively nineteenth century. Now, girls, don't you see, I just mean this: Have your ammunition stored up ready, but don't burn your precious powder until you can hit the mark.—Annie H. Donnell.

How to Be Happy.

Many of us miss the joys that might be ours by keeping our eyes fixed on those of other people. No one can enjoy his own opportunities for happiness while he is envious of another's. We lose a great deal of the joy of living by not cheerfully accepting the small pleasures that come to us every day, instead of longing and wishing for what belongs to others. We do not take any pleasure in our own modest horse and carriage, because we long for the automobile or victoria that some one else owns. The edge is taken off the enjoyment of our own little home because we are watching the palatial residence of our neighbor. We can get no satisfaction out of a trolley ride into the country or a sail on a river steamer, because some one else can enjoy the luxury of his own carriage or yacht. Life is its full measure of happiness for every one of us, if we would only make up our minds to make the most of every opportunity that comes our way, instead of longing for the things that come our neighbor's way.—Success.

Bracelets Are in Fashion.



Women as Preachers.

Fifty-three women have been regularly ordained and are doing the full work of ministers. Forty-five of the fifty-three are married, although some of them were ordained before marriage. Most of them have independent parishes, where they preach, make pastoral visits and officiate at marriages and at funerals.

ADVICE TO TREE PLANTERS.

There will undoubtedly be a large planting of fruit trees during the coming winter, which will soon be with us again, and it will be well for intending planters to purchase their stock from some reliable nursery, with a guarantee of reliability. A great many fruit growers who purchase from traveling agents find, when their trees come into bearing, that they have not the variety they paid for, and oftentimes a very inferior variety has been substituted and the unfortunate purchaser finds that he has spent his time and money and carefully attended for several years a tree that is not what he expected and that all his outlay has been wasted. This is the worst kind of robbery, as it not only deprives the victim of the purchase price, but robs him of several years of his time and the cost of attention. All tree agents are not dishonest, but there is a strong temptation to make sales, and if one has not the variety desired, it is so easy to change labels and the purchaser will be none the wiser for several years; in the meantime the agent is over the hills and far away. Our advice to all intending planters is to secure stock from some standard nursery, one with a reputation which it values as its principal asset, and you will get what you pay for and if the stock should not be satisfactory there is a chance for redress. In the case of traveling tree peddlers this is not true, and while they may be all right, the purchaser has no assurance of it.—John Isaac in Orchard and Farm.

WHY NOT RAISE POULTRY.

It may astonish the farmers of California to learn that between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 are sent annually out of the State to the East for the purchase of eggs, chickens and turkeys. Is there any good reason why that amount should not be exported, bringing that much money into the State instead of taking it out? Last winter, when eggs were costing the consumer 45 cents to 50 cents a dozen it was almost impossible for him to secure fresh California eggs, almost the only ones in the market being cold storage eggs or eggs shipped from the East, the few eggs produced on the ranches or by poultry breeders being snapped up by private customers.

It may be, as some California ranchers claim, that it does not pay to raise poultry, but the farmer in Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska does not agree with him. He raises chickens that produce eggs and ships them 1500 miles or more at a profit, at a time when they are high. The California farmer, unlike his Eastern brother, does not have to contend with a climate in which for four to six months in the year the grass and green feed are frozen or covered with snow. Here he can raise chickens all the year round either from the setting hen in the good old way, or with the incubator. He does not need to warm his hen house for fear that his hens will freeze to death.

When will he wake up to the realization of his natural advantages?—Orchard and Farm.

POULTRY NOTES.

The lazy fellows want to keep out of the poultry business; they won't like it if they get into it.

Roosts that are too high often cripple the fowls while getting up or down.

If you have garlic chop some up fine for the little chicks. It will prevent gapes.

Keep the chicks in the house in the morning until the dew has dried from the grass.

Try raising barley and buckwheat for the chickens, as it is an excellent food for winter.

Do not forget that the fowls in warm weather must have shade, even if it is necessary to build a lean-to for them.

Buy a bone mill and make use of the bones that can be obtained cheap at the butcher shop.

Always have feed and water where birds can get at them when she comes off the nest.

Care should be taken not to overfeed the young chicks. Feed them sparingly and often.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY ON PIGS.

One reason why it is well to have a hand or farm separator and take the cream only to the creamery, is that the skim milk is fresher and better for feeding purposes and is convenient when wanted for calves and pigs.

More thought and attention should be given by farmers to the little savings. What are called the by-products at the stockyards in connection with the great packing houses are said to be one of the chief sources of profit today. Formerly they were all thrown away.

Save your skim milk in the best possible condition for the pigs. There is a good market always for good pork. Skim milk, as every experienced feeder knows, if combined properly with grain, is excellent for raising pigs. You get good pork which brings cash and then you have valuable manure. But something else besides proper

Toilers of the Columbia

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food is necessary to make pigs thrive. As has often been said the pigs must have a warm, comfortable place in winter and be kept clean and dry. Do not put them in some dark hole or cellar pen. Let them have sunlight. On this subject an exchange enforces our ideas in an emphatic way as follows: The practice of some of confining their swine in dark, wet pens, where they are compelled to stay in conditions that are always uncomfortable, where the direct rays of the sun can never reach them, is not only cruel, but it is not good economy.

The pen should be cemented on the bottom and an abundance of bedding should be used so that every bit of the fertilizing material may be saved. In order to make pork production profitable, the pig's health must be carefully looked after. With plenty of sunshine, a dry, warm pen and a well-balanced ration, there is little difficulty in keeping the pig in a healthy condition.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

A FEW SHEEP

In looking over some reports of sheep on farms we are struck with the fact that in some of our states not one half of the good-sized farms carry any sheep. In the old days it was assumed that every farmer had at least a few sheep. We believe that today it would be better for the farms and better for the whole population of the country, if every farm had a small flock of sheep. It appears to us that a small flock of sheep could be kept in the summer time at least at almost no cost and with great benefit to the arable portions of the farms. The husbandman works to get the weeds out of his tillable fields, but the whole length of the pasture fence is a mass of weeds on the side of the pasture and from their tops blow millions of weed seeds every year. The sheep would keep most of these weeds down and thus destroy the source from which the fields get their annual supply of weed seeds. One reason why farmers do not keep more sheep is that dogs are destructive to the flocks; but as these ravages occur generally in the night the trouble is obviated by penning the sheep at night. The matter of fences is another cause that deters some, but a fence that is hog proof and horse proof is generally sheep proof. During the last few years there has been a steady decline in the sheep growing industry in every state except one east of the Mississippi. This condition of affairs is profitable neither to the nation nor the farmer.—Ex.

COWS GROWN ON RANCH.

No matter how valuable a bunch of cows may be today, it will surely grow less as time passes on and the herd that is now so high on the list will find its place nearer and nearer the bottom unless the owner promptly retires animals when they pass their prime and puts younger ones in their places. There are only two ways of making the changes required. Cows must either be bought or else they must be raised upon the place. Recently a good deal of discussion has been going on as to the relative value of cows obtained in both ways. A number of dairymen have expressed the opinion that cows grown upon the ranch are worth fifteen to twenty-five dollars more than those which can be usually found in the market.—Orchard and Farm.

A THEORY CONCERNING DRONES.

A European apiarist, P. Bachmetjew, has collected statistics relating to the anatomical features of drones, especially the length of the wings.

From a study of the statistics it appeared that the right wing of drones and the left wing of workers are products of parthenogenesis, while the left wings of drones and the right wing of workers are the result of fertilization of the eggs of the queen.

It is concluded, therefore, that the worker bees and drones are half normal individuals which develop from half fertilized eggs.—Ex.

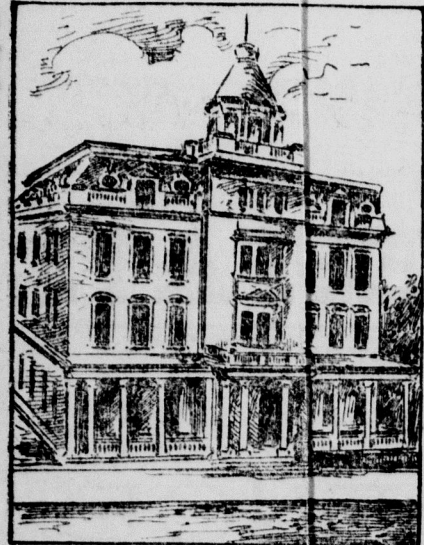
THIN EGG SHELLS.

If the egg shells are thin you may know that lime is lacking in the food, or that chickens cannot find grit for their gizzards. Leghorns and other persistent layers generally have very thin shelled eggs in spite of all precautions in feeding. Many eggs are lost from this cause. Mix milk and wheat middlings and feed them. This will do away with the lime trouble. Pound up the egg shells you feed the chickens so fine that they cannot know what it is. If you throw the nearly whole shells to them they will not be long in learning to eat the newly laid egg.—Oliver A. Hartley.

AN ADMIRAL'S GIFT.

Club House for Sailors and Marines at Vallejo, Cal.

Among the many good things done of late for the men in our naval service was the building of a club house for sailors and marines at Vallejo, Cal., near the Mare Island navy yard, says Leslie's Weekly. This project was fathered by Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, commandant at Mare Island, who devoted to it the prize money he won during the Spanish-American war, the remainder of the \$62,000 expended having been raised by Mrs. McCalla among her friends and acquaintances. President Roosevelt showed his interest in and approval of this undertaking by laying the corner stone of the structure when he was on the Pacific coast about a year ago. The four-story club house is one of the most imposing buildings in Vallejo, and it was recently completed and dedicated. It is modeled generally on the sailors' club house built by Miss Helen Gould, near the Brooklyn navy



THE NAVAL CLUB HOUSE.

yard. It contains a gymnasium, bowling alleys, rifle range, bars, and a barber shop, a large swimming tank, a big dining-room, reception and reading-rooms, a room for game sleeping-rooms, and a theater that will seat 500 persons. It has in it, in fact, about every device, except a bath that goes to make a first-class men's club house. Moderate sums are to be charged for the use of these recreation privileges and for the hotel accommodations, but the building itself is free to any sailor or marine of the United States navy. The new institution is expected to exert a powerful influence for good upon the navy men on shore leave, weaning them far from the low resorts that abound in the town, and inducing in them habits of self-respect and thrift. Admiral McCalla's philanthropy has awakened a deep feeling of gratitude among the rank and file of the navy and the thousands of sailors from time to time stationed at Mare Island who not fail to make the club house their Mecca. Benefactions of this sort bring the effect as they do of improving the character of the men of the navy, also increase their efficiency, as tend to make the naval service more inviting to the better class of our Americans.

A girl will leave a fine pie to follow the fortune of a poor jing man as cheerfully as she will, a tie later, give up her slice of cake to a baby.

PITCH AND ROLL OF SHIPS.

New Design of Vessel for Relieving It Just Brought Out.

With the idea of remedying the pitch and roll of ocean vessels, an entirely new design of craft has been recently brought out by M. Ture, an engineer in the French navy. Forty years ago the great English engineer, William Froude, put in evidence a very important fact which has been studied and verified recently by M. Bertin. This fact is that every ship in which the proper duration of oscillation of pitching and rolling is longer than that of the wave it encounters, rolls and pitches but little on this wave. The problem, then, is to discover a boat of such a kind that the periods of pitching and rolling which are proper to the boat and which depend on its manner of loading and on the form of the keel, shall be longer than those of the largest wave which it shall encounter.

Beginning with these facts, M. Ture planned his ship. This is composed of a hull tapering both ways from the middle, entirely under the water and analogous to the keel of a submarine. Surmounting this are two floats, pointed both in front and in the rear, placed abreast one another and of slight floating surface. This arrangement assures the transversal stability, which will be all the greater the further these floats are apart. In a study made by M. Ture with a ship of this type and of 6,300 tons displacement, the height between the center of gravity and the metacenter was reduced to 80-100 of a meter, and the duration of the rolling at normal immersion was increased to twenty-two seconds—that is, greater than that of the largest wave.

In the longitudinal direction, and in order to diminish, for the reason indicated above, the floating surface, and consequently to increase the duration of the pitching, the floats only occupy a certain length of the hull, so that the floating surface is concentrated toward the center of the boat. In the plan studied by M. Ture, the height between the center of gravity of the boat and the metacenter was reduced 2.44 meters, and the duration of oscillation of the pitch raised twenty-two seconds. This last arrangement is the principal characteristic of the vessel.

In the hull is installed the machinery and boilers, as well as the fuel. In the upper portions of the boat, supported by the floats, is found a watertight compartment, which contains the cabins, these being safe from both waves and spray. The hull has a length of 300 feet and a width of 72 feet at the midship frame. The floats, with a length of 180 feet and 9 feet in width, are separated by a space of sixty-three feet. The amount of water drawn is twenty-four feet.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Their Benefactor.

"I think Tom ought to consider what we owe to society before asking that vulgar grocer to our dance."

"Yes; I told that to Tom, and he said, 'My dear, just think what we owe the grocer.'"

As Explained.

Brown—Glad to see you looking so well. You appear a hundred per cent better than you were a month ago.

Weeks—Yes; my doctor has been out of town for three weeks.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

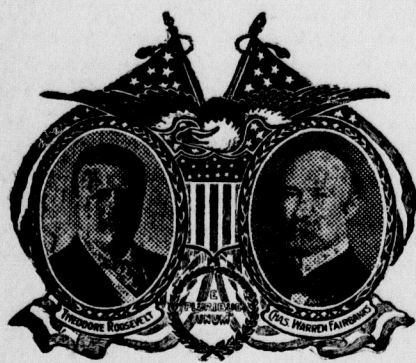
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1904.



FOR PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt
OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Charles W. Fairbanks
OF INDIANA

For Congress

FIFTH DISTRICT

HON. E. A. HAYES

For State Senator

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT

HON. S. H. RAMBO

For Assemblyman

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT

HON. R. H. JURY

For Supervisor

FIRST TOWNSHIP

JULIUS EIKERENKOTTER

"Work, the capacity for work, is absolute; and no man's life is full, no man can be said to live in the true sense of the word, if he does not work."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"The man who by swindling or wrongdoing acquires great wealth for himself at the expense of his fellow, stands as low morally as any predatory mediaeval nobleman and is a more dangerous member of society."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"The great corporations which we have grown to speak of rather loosely as trusts, are the creatures of the State, and the State not only has the right to control them, but it is in duty bound to control them whenever the need of such control is shown."—Theodore Roosevelt.

Hon. E. A. Hayes is making a winning campaign. From all over the district the reports all indicate his election by a decisive plurality. The people want a Republican to represent the Fifth District. Even Democrats of the sensible, conservative class are of this way of thinking. Mr. Hayes commends himself to all intelligent voters as the sort of man to represent this district. He is able and honest, and that sums up the whole matter.

THE PHILIPPINES.

"To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into the welter of murderous anarchy."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations."—Theodore Roosevelt.

TO WAGE EARNERS.

To show you the fallacy of the Democratic assertion that the cost of living has advanced more rapidly than the increase in wages during the past seven years of Republican supremacy, we have cited the immense increase of the deposits in the savings banks of the entire country.

This is not all of the answer. You know that the American people have during the past seven years been better clothed, better fed and better housed than ever before in our history.

This is not all of the answer—it is a fact that in addition to the increase in savings in savings banks, there has been a like increase in savings put aside in life insurance, in building,

loan and trust companies, and in paying off mortgages.

To illustrate by the facts in your own town of South San Francisco. There are at present in this town 55 stockholders owning 500 shares in building and loan associations; these stockholders are nearly all workingmen and are paying and putting aside monthly \$300 on these 500 shares of stock. In addition to the above on some twenty houses on which there are building and loan association mortgages the sum of about \$200 is being paid monthly. These are the unvarnished facts. Now, will you exchange this condition for that of 1892 to 1896? It would be an insult to your intelligence to think or believe you would.

A BAD BREAK.

Mr. Hayes, in enumerating the so-called evil effects of Democratic rule, cited the Coxey army which marched to Washington some years ago. The gentleman has apparently forgotten that this incident occurred during Harrison's administration.—San Mateo Times.

A critic should be sure of his facts. The Times editor should get a political handbook and refresh his memory. If he will do so he will find that the Coxey Army made its memorable march during the year of 1894. Grover Cleveland was then nearing the middle of his second term and every department of the Government was under Democratic control.

JULIUS EIKERENKOTTER.

Julius Eikerenkotter is receiving untold support in his candidacy for Supervisor in the First Township, and this is as it should be. During the four years he has been Supervisor he has built miles of new roads and made substantial improvements everywhere in the township. Mr. Eikerenkotter does not believe in patching roads and only making temporary repairs, but on the contrary, builds new roads that are permanent. He has been judicious in the expenditure of his funds and has done more in the way of permanent improvements than any of his predecessors. Mr. Eikerenkotter is an energetic, reliable man of brains, whom any workman and taxpayer may support regardless of party affiliations. He has done a great deal for the First Township and the voters there are going to keep him in office. No better man could be found for the place.—Times-Gazette.

ELECT A REPUBLICAN HOUSE.

Nearly every American citizen who will vote for President in the coming election will also vote for a representative in Congress. It is to be hoped that no Republican will fail to vote for the Republican candidate for Congress in his district. While the national honor and the public welfare demand the election of President Roosevelt, and while the reasons for his election are overwhelming and unanswerable, those for the election of a Republican House of Representatives are equally so. With a Democratic House Mr. Roosevelt would be almost helpless to carry out the great Republican policies to which he is committed. No Republican should be induced by any consideration not to vote for the Republican candidate for Congress in his district.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

West Virginia may turn out to be the little joker of the campaign. Wait and see who plays her to win in November.

Everybody cheerful. Everybody busy. Business booming. Crops selling for big prices. The nation at peace, and on good terms with the whole world. WHAT'S THE MATTER?

Since 1896, the last year of Democratic administration in national affairs, the rate of interest on farm mortgages has fallen from eight per cent to six. This reduction in the rate of interest means a great deal to farmers who borrow money to buy more land or to make improvements, and it is due to Republican prosperity.

Democratic legislation has never erected a factory, or given a workman a job, or increased his wages. On the contrary, it has put out factory fires that Republican legislation had lighted; it has closed mills that Republican legislation had opened, and it has taken jobs from thousands of workmen to whom Republican legislation had given employment. No American workman owes anything to the Democratic party.

THE TRUSTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

(From the New York Press.)

The New York World again reaches the solemn conviction, for campaign purposes, that the continuation in power of the Republican party will "further enlarge the rule of corrupt corporations in politics and their controlling influence in Government." It gives us pleasure, therefore, to publish again as incontestible proof of the sincerity and honesty of the New York World, the following editorial printed by the New York World immediately after the Supreme Court decision dissolving the Northern Securities merger:

FACTS.

1. The Anti-Trust law was framed by a Republican, was passed by a Republican House and a Republican Senate, was signed by a Republican President.

2. The law remained a dead letter on the statute books during the entire second term of Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President. Through those four years of Democratic administration all appeals and all efforts of the World to have the law enforced were met with sneers, jeers and open contempt from a Democratic Attorney-General, Richard Olney, who pretend-

ed that the law was unconstitutional, and who would do nothing toward prosecuting violators of it.

3. The first effort to enforce the law was made by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican President. The first Attorney-General to vigorously prosecute offenders and to test the law was a Republican Attorney-General, Philander C. Knox.

4. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, given as a finality from which there is no appeal, upholding the law as perfectly constitutional and absolutely impregnable in every respect, as the World for twelve years constantly insisted, was due to five Judges, every one of whom is a Republican.

5. The dissenting minority of the Court included every Democratic Judge of that tribunal, to-wit: Chief Justice Fuller of Illinois, Mr. Justice White of Louisiana and Mr. Justice Peckham of New York. All these distinguished Democrats not only voted against the constitutionality of the law, but denounced it as a danger to the Republic.

6. Under these circumstances it does not seem probable that the Democrats can make great capital in seeking to monopolize the anti-trust issue and charging the Republican party with the crime of being owned body and soul by the trusts. It is just as well to record some plain truths, however unpleasant or surprising. (tf.)

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate. The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district. Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

The Japanese Government decided to float a domestic loan of \$40,000,000, representing the balance of the amount authorized by the Diet.

Colonel James P. Averhill, national junior vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, died suddenly last week at his home in Atlanta, Ga.

Representatives of the Mormon church of Utah are negotiating for the purchase of a tract of 300,000 acres of land in the State of Tabasco, Mexico.

Israel Zangwill, the critic and author, is in New York trying to enlist the sympathy of wealthy New York Jews in establishing a Jewish colony in West Africa.

Governor Bates of Massachusetts has appointed former Governor W. Murray Crane of Dalton, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of George F. Hoar, recently deceased.

The coal-heavers, who have been on strike at Marseilles for nearly two months, have agreed to resume work on the employers' conditions. This brings the great dock workers' strike to an end.

Fire last week destroyed three of the finest business blocks in Winnipeg, Manitoba, entailing a loss of \$800,000. Many explosions were caused by powder and cartridges carried in the stock of a hardware company, but no one was injured.

Plans have been adopted for a memorial to Andrew H. Green, known as the "Father of Greater New York," who was murdered at the door of his home by a negro last year. The site chosen is the 110th street and Seventh avenue entrance to Central Park.

It is officially announced in Paris that the arrangement for a parcels post between the United States and France, including Corsica and Algeria, will go into effect on November 1st under contracts with the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique and the American Express Company.

Brigadier-General Funston, until recently commanding the Department of California, in his annual report says that additional observation and conversation with officers confirm him in the views expressed in his last report that there should be an increase in the pay of the enlisted men of the Army of 50 per cent.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has formally requested the newspapers and news agencies of that country not to print the felicitations and congratulatory addresses adopted by the municipalities in honor of his appointment to the ministry, saying that such things are distasteful to him.

News has reached Halifax, N. S., of the wreck of the little steamer Call of New London, Prince Edward island, during a gale, with the loss of all on board, nineteen souls, of whom fourteen were passengers, all men. The steamer was bound from Tenacade, far up in Northern New Brunswick, to New London, on the northern coast of Prince Edward island.

Toilers of the Columbia

New Serial Story by Paul De Laney

SOON TO APPEAR IN THIS PAPER

Toilers of the Columbia tells of life twenty years ago at the mouth of the Columbia. The terrible ocean storms that swept into the Columbia River and claimed scores of victims from the fishing fleets are described in language that would stir the blood of even those hardy mariners who fought and survived these ever-present dangers.

The history of the old Columbia River fishing war that threatened to involve two states, is related true to the living incident, and many characters in the story are excellent types of the old-time fishermen. There is a love story in Toilers of the Columbia, rugged and robust, tender and entrancing—all the human elements that fascinate.

Toilers of the Columbia is a Home Story

by a home author, that treats graphically home scenes and incidents, appealing strongly to all the people of all the great Pacific Coast. Better see that YOUR name is on our subscription list and thus be sure of having the opening chapters of this great Pacific Coast novel.

The will of the late Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne was filed for probate at Milwaukee, Wis., last week. The estate is estimated in value at \$700,000, of which \$600,000 is personal and \$100,000 real estate. It is left in trust chiefly for the benefit of his wife, Mrs. Lydia Payne, and his sister, Mrs. Imogene P. Cameron. There are a number of minor bequests.

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Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
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San Mateo County
Building and Loan
Association.
Assets, - - - \$175,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.
No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.

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Redwood City, Cal.

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THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

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United States, Chicago,
Willows and
South San Francisco

BREWERS

—AND—

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**HOUSE AND ...
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Paper Hanger and Decorator

WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED
Leave Orders P. O. Box 82

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO
POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on
the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:

To save all he can.

To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.

To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.

To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.

The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

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**HAMBURG-BREMEN,
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,
AND HOME of New York**

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

**House Broker.
Notary Public.**

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Keep awake.
Stick to your work.
Look out for details.
Be shy of promises.
Keep your credit good.
Speak no evil of any one.
Live within your income.
First of all, own your home.
Put your money in real estate.
It costs nothing to be courteous.
Cultivate peace but be ready for battle.

Dr. Carroll Thrasher was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. S. L. Akins of San Francisco was a visitor here Wednesday.

P. L. Kauffmann has erected a stable in rear of his residence.

John Indergard of San Francisco paid our town a visit Wednesday.

The painters have completed painting the front of the Linden Hotel.

* Mrs. A. C. Vandebos spent part of the week with relatives at Oakland.

A. E. Shirley, formerly of this place, spent Friday of last week here.

Pat McCormick arrived Tuesday after a stay of several months in Chicago.

Henry Kneese returned from Mendocino county the fore part of the week.

Miss Annie McGovern spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Half-moon Bay.

Mrs. T. Berlinger returned Sunday from a three weeks' visit spent with relatives at Los Angeles.

Mr. Alex Anderson and family removed to their new residence on Miller avenue on Sunday.

Bear in mind the Concert and Ball to be given by our local band at Armour Pavilion, October 29th.

J. L. Wood has completed the work of reshingling the house on San Bruno road occupied by H. Karbe.

Contractor Butler has the walls up and brick work completed on the Power and Light Co. building.

John Viejch has completed a storage building for his stock of furniture in rear of his stores on Grand avenue.

There are prosperous times in sight for this town. Let all of its citizens pull together as one man for its advancement.

W. Akins left Wednesday for Nevada, where he will spend a week looking after the Western Meat Company's stock.

Mrs. J. P. Dunlop of Diamond Springs, El Dorado county, is visiting at the home of her father, Mr. S. C. Combes of this place.

The Southern Pacific Company has begun work in earnest on the Bay Shore Cut-off. Erickson & Petterson have the work at this end of the line.

Doctor M. Thrasher has leased two stores of his building to John Viejch for one year with the privilege of renewal for an additional twelve months.

Tippecanoe Tribe No. 111, I. O. O. R., will give a ball at Armour Pavilion tonight. As usual it will be conducted in first-class style and a good time is guaranteed.

Plans have been drawn for a two-story brick building which Land Agent Martin intends to erect on southeast corner of Grand and Linden avenues for the new bank and other occupancies.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

Erickson & Petterson have started a camp in the north end of town, and have kitchen and eating room already built sufficient to seat 100 men. They are pushing matters with the view of beginning work on a large scale.

Mrs. Harrington has the plans for her two-story hotel building to be erected on her lot on San Bruno avenue. She has invited bids from our local carpenters. The building is to be first-class and cost from \$6000 to \$7000.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Our local band will give a concert and ball at Armour Pavilion on the evening of the 29th inst. The band is a credit to our town, and its members have worked hard for many months to perfect their organization and to improve themselves. It is certainly incumbent upon every citizen to encourage them to the utmost. Something can be done now by buying tickets for the concert and ball.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stock-yards office and paying charges.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

CHOICE OF ALL ROUTES EAST.

Is offered by Southern Pacific. You want the best—the one that suits you best. Don't make any arrangements until you have learned of the magnificent limited trains and personally conducted excursions in new Pullman tourist cars of our different routes. G. W. Holston, Southern Pacific Agent South San Francisco, will sell you a ticket, reserve you a berth, or write to Paul Shoup, D. F. and P. A., 26 South First street, San Jose. If

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Supervisors Pass a New Liquor Ordinance for the County—Other Matters.

The Supervisors on Monday passed a new liquor ordinance which is a radical change from former county laws in that it places a limit on the number of saloons which may be established and maintained in the county.

The total number of places which are now authorized to do business is 105. This number embraces all saloons in the county outside of incorporated towns which are now running, including those for which new applications have been filed and which will probably be allowed.

The general regulations of the new ordinance are similar to the old one, with the exception of the limitation clause. A heavy penalty is provided for the punishment of any who may open and conduct a saloon without the proper authority from the board.

County Tax Collector Granger was authorized to make a tour of the county for the purpose of collecting taxes. The dates on which he will visit the various towns will be made public later.

The board adopted a suggestion to use Keane's cement in the finish of the interior of the new courthouse instead of the ordinary plaster originally planned. The extra cost will be \$1850.

Clark & Henry were awarded the contract for the construction of a concrete arch near the cemetery pump station on the Crystal Springs road. The contract price is \$3700. The engineer's estimate was \$4500.

The large number of residents of Colma and vicinity who were present in connection with the proposed establishment of a cemetery district in the First Township were again doomed to disappointment. The hearing of the various petitions, protests, etc., filed in connection with the matter went over until the 9th of November.

The board passed a number of bills and disposed of several matters of an unimportant nature, after which an adjournment took place.—San Mateo Leader.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The October water rate must be paid on or before the last day of October. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of November and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

REWARD.

A reward of \$5 will be paid for information leading to the detection of the person or persons who have been committing nuisances at Guild Hall. The information will be treated as confidential and not divulged to the injury of the informer.

W. J. MARTIN.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

FOREIGNERS USE AMERICAN WINES

Imported Liquors Consumed Entirely By Native Born Residents.

New York.—The Sun in an article on wine drinking, points out the fact that American wines are used by nine-tenths of the foreign-born residents of New York city and are rejected by the native Americans.

All over the German quarter there are "Weinstuben" in which no foreign wines are sold, and American wines, red and white, take the place of beer. A big tumbler of American wine is sold for 5 cents, and the sales of a single day, even in small places, amount to several barrels. In some places the sales of American wines equal those of beer in many saloons outside the German quarter.

Most Italian restaurants here, save the cheapest, make a point of excluding American wines from their list and profess to serve almost exclusively Italian wines, and, for the most part, at relatively high prices. It is suspected, nevertheless, that much American wine is quietly sold under Italian label and at the price of imported wine. In the cheap restaurants of the Italian quarter, where Italians are the only patrons, American wines are sold in Chianti bottles at American prices.

Importing Cattle For California.

Suisun.—B. F. Rush, president of the State Agricultural Society, has gone to Nevada for the purpose of passing on some imported cattle. If the cattle are found to be up to the required standard, a number of these cattle will be distributed throughout the different stock-raising sections of this State. Rush was accompanied by several other prominent stockmen, and the result of their inspection is awaited with interest.

CZAR SCOFFS AT PEACE.

Further Mobilization of Troops to Follow Recent Reverses of Russians.

St. Petersburg.—Despite the staggering blow Kuropatkin has received, the Government is determined to continue the war. The Czar is uncompromisingly militant and finds none among his official advisers to counsel peace. Further mobilization, the accumulation of additional provisions and a general straining toward still more heroic efforts are the facts that greet the observer in the midst of the confused babble of the salons.

It is obvious that the deepest minds in the country regard the outlook as desperate. They assert that the Manchurian campaign, barring the retreat from Liaoyang (which, after all, was a negative achievement) has been utterly disappointing. That Russia is reaping what she sowed is the verdict of critics both impartial and competent.

"We have robbed ourselves of that priceless quality—initiative," said an old general. "If we had not done this the crisis might have found us fertile instead of barren. We might have produced such fighting men as America threw to the top in the civil war; such conquerors as so often led the Russians against the Turks."

SELLS TICKETS FOR WEDDING.

Indiana Man Thinks He Sees Chance to Make Money Out Fifth Marriage.

Evansville, Ind.—James Sutton will be married in this city on the night of October 30th to Miss Newman. It will be his fifth wedding. He has been divorced four times, and all his wives are alive. A few years ago he wrote a book entitled "The Ups and Downs of a Young Married Man."

He has engaged a hall for the ceremony, and will sell 20,000 tickets, charging 25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents for admission. One hundred tickets will be reserved for the newspaper men of Evansville and points within fifty miles of this city.

Sutton is 50 years old, and is well known. He believes his enterprise will be a financial success.

Insurance Commissioner Issues Report.

Sacramento.—Insurance Commissioner E. Myron Wolf has filed his annual report for the year of 1903 with Governor Pardee. The report shows that 212 companies were authorized to do business during the year. The amount of insurance written in 1903 exceeds that of 1902 in every branch except marine insurance, which shows a decrease of \$2,033,393. The report says: "Although San Francisco is a growing commercial center the marine insurance has not increased because many ships are insured elsewhere. In 1903, \$552,928,503 fire insurance was written, an increase of \$36,426,531 over the previous year. The increase in life insurance amounted to \$11,000,000."

World's Largest Hotel For Chicago.

Chicago.—Chicago is to have the largest hotel in the world. It will cost \$10,000,000, be twenty-two stories high and dwarf in size and magnificence, it is promised, any structure of the kind ever erected. The builders and owners will be a syndicate of Chicago and Eastern capitalists, headed by Otto Young. The hotel will occupy property measuring 400 feet in length by 171 feet in depth on Michigan avenue, two blocks south of the Auditorium. Steel construction will be used in building the new hotel, which will be the highest building in Chicago in point of stories, with the exception of the Masonic Temple.

Victim of an Old Swindle.

St. Louis.—James McCarthy of Fresno, Cal., was arraigned in the Police Court last week on the charge of impersonating a detective and discharged. Judge Tracy said he believed McCarthy meant no harm, but that he had been misled by some alleged correspondence school for detectives. McCarthy came here from Fresno, Cal., two weeks ago with \$300 and an ambition to become a detective. He will return home.

Fire Causes Big Loss.

Camden, N. J.—The bag factory of William Scull & Co., wholesale dealers in coffee, tea and spices, was destroyed by fire last week, with a loss of \$100,000.

R. I. LONGABAUGH, M. D.

Late of City and County Hospital and Waldeck Hospital of San Francisco.

HOURS: 1 to 4 and 6:30 to 7:30 P. M.

THRASHER BUILDING

GRAND AVENUE

South San Francisco, San Mateo County, Cal.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—All classes of cattle offered freely, general market steady, with best grades of steers firm, cows easier.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Desirable sheep and lambs not plentiful, meeting ready sales at strong prices.

HOGS—Offered freely, in good demand, market strong.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$1 lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 grass-fed Steers, 7½¢; 2nd quality, 6¼¢; Thin Steers, 5½¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5½¢; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5¢; third quality, 4¼¢.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 125 to 225 lbs, 4½¢; over 250 to 300 lbs, 4¼¢; rough undesirable hogs, 4¼¢; hogs weighing under 125 lbs, 4¼¢.

SHEEP—No. 1 Wethers, 3¼¢; No. 1 ewes, 2¾¢; Suckling Lambs, 4¼¢.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4¼¢; over 250 lbs, 3¼¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Market strong on good, heavy Steers; other grades Beef weak. First quality steers, 8¼¢; second quality, 7¼¢; third quality 6¼¢; thin steers, 5½¢; first quality cows and heifers, 5½¢; second quality, 4½¢; third quality, 4¼¢.

VEAL—Large, 6¢; medium, 7¢; small, good, 8¢.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 6¢; light, 7¢; Heavy Ewes, 5½¢; Light Ewes, 5¼¢; Spring Lambs No. 1, 7¼¢; fair Lambs, 7¢.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 7½¢.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 13¼¢; picnic hams, 9½¢; Boiled Hams, skin on, 18¢; skin off, 20¢.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 16¢; light S. C. bacon, 15¢; med. bacon, clear, 11¢; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 11¢; clear, light bacon, 13½¢; clear ex. light bacon, 14¢.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, \$10.00; do, hf-bbl, \$5.25; Family Beef, bbl, \$9.50; do, hf-bbl, \$5.00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$9.50; do, hf-bbl, \$5.00.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10¢; do, light, 10¢; do, Bellies, 11¢; Clear, bbls., \$19.00; hf-bbls., \$9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$3.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are \$1 lb:

Tes. ½-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s.

Compound 6 6¼ 6½ 6¾ 6¾

Cal. pure 9½ 9¾ 9¾ 10¼ 10¼

In 5-lb tins the price on each is ½¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, 1s 1½; Roast Beef, 2s, 1s.

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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

MYSTERY OF THE HUMAN BRAIN.

By A. F. O'Connor, M. P.



The many cases reported recently in the papers of men and women wandering mechanically through the streets like wound-up automata, recall to my mind an experience of my brother. In a Madras hospital, with which he was connected, lay a gigantic negro, who was supposed to be a congenital idiot. An idiot he was certainly, and of an unusually mindless type—a mere vegetable who seemed even to eat and drink mechanically. A surgeon who had only just joined the staff at the hospital, and who therefore saw its patients with a new eye, after looking long at the negro, said: "I don't think the fellow is a congenital idiot at all. Here, lay him on this bed, and let me examine his skull." A brief examination of the black's skull showed the mark of an old and deep wound. "Just as I thought," cried the surgeon, triumphantly. "I shall trephine his skull, and you'll see." When he had sawed the scarred piece of skull away he found, as he expected, a bit of bone pressing upon the brain. He raised and removed it, with the result that the patient, the moment he recovered consciousness, asked, eagerly: "Where's the army to-day?" "Where was it yesterday?" asked the surgeon. "Yesterday?" turned out to be nine years before, when this negro had been wounded in a battle on the Indian frontier.

It is noteworthy that in clairvoyant cases the body is, through overwork, or ill health, or fasting, or congenitally, in the subdued state to which the Indian mystic and miracle monger reduces his own by maceration. It was so with Scott and Rousseau, and with William Hone when he had the following experience recorded in his memoir: When worn out with overwork he was shown into a certain room in a certain part of London where he had never been before. "On looking round everything appeared perfectly familiar to me; I seemed to recognize every object. I said to myself, 'What is this? I was never here before, and yet I have seen all this; and, if so, there is a peculiar knot in the shutter.' I opened the shutter and found the knot. Now, then, I thought, here is something I cannot explain on principles; there must be some power beyond matter." And from being a pronounced materialist he became a believer in spirits, and, indeed, eventually a profoundly religious soul.

BE SURE THAT HE IS LISTENING.

By John A. Howland.



Never talk business unless you are sure you have the attention of your listener. You only cheapen yourself if you do, cheapen the idea you represent, and you accomplish nothing. You are ushered into Mr. Brown's office, for instance, and after listening a moment, Mr. Brown drops his eyes and begins to finger his mail. Stop talking, even in the midst of a sentence, and wait till Mr. Brown looks up. He will probably say something like this: "I can listen just as well, Mr. Jones. I've got this mail to look over. Go right on talking." Do nothing of the kind. Tell Mr. Brown politely that if he is busy you will call again when he has time to listen to you. If he says he is ready to give you his full attention and then begins to jot down a few figures on an envelope or to read letters, stop talking. He may say: "Oh, I'm listening. I'm hearing. Go right on." You may now be more explicit and say: "I have no doubt, Mr. Brown, that you can listen just as well, but I cannot talk just as well." He cannot possibly get angry at this, and you should withdraw if you are not assured of his full attention.

It pays to have a proper regard for your own dignity. If you allow a man to treat you with disrespect or inattention, your arguments, no matter how good they are, lose their power to convince because what you are always stands back of what you say, either to enforce or to weaken

your words. The teacher who addresses a crowd of whispering, giggling, or otherwise preoccupied students cheapens both himself and his subject. No matter how excellent his instruction, even that which the students hear has little effect because really he speaks on sufferance; at their pleasure they cease to listen. But a teacher has more or less authority over his pupils; his position gives him a tremendous advantage. On the other hand, the man who solicits business of any kind has the inferior position because he is asking something, and he needs to be always on the watch lest he be put off, cut short in his talk, or listened to with only half attention.

STRIKING PECULIARITIES OF MEN OF GENIUS.

By Cesare Lombroso.



If we study the brain of the man of genius and its cubic contents we find that the majority of geniuses surpass the ordinary man in this direction. For example, Petrarch, Kant, Leibniz, who examined the brains of twenty-six French geniuses, found that their brain, on the average, contained about 200 cubic centimeters more than that of the average man. This result was more striking, since some of the twenty-six geniuses had only an ordinary cubic capacity of brain, such as Descartes, Tissot and Hoffman. Among the brains of twelve famous Germans, which included Wagner and Bischoff, investigated, it was found there were brains of either an exceptionally large cubic capacity or an exceptionally small capacity.

Many great thinkers in the realms of literature, philosophy and history felt a real horror of music. Johnson, Victor Hugo, Katherine II., Zola and Napoleon loved best and simplest music. According to Gantier, music is the most horrible of all forms of sound. In contradistinction to these outspoken enemies of music we have the honor paid it by others, such as Aristotle, who held music as one of the finest inspirations to good work. Among modern writers are Daudet, Darwin, Goethe, Carlyle, who called music the language of the angels, and Moore, who conceived his poems first in music. Ruskin called music the finest and most developed pleasure that can benefit any age.

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE IS INCREASING.

By Nicholas Murray Butler.



There are no signs of the development in the United States of a class of over-educated dependents. The vast increase in the attendance upon the institutions of higher education is due to an increasing appreciation on the part of the people of the value of a training which makes life really worth living by filling it with resources that are both pleasant and profitable, apart from their possible practical application.

Another reason for the great increase in the attendance at the colleges and universities is that the people at large have caught sight of the fact that the chances of practical success in life are multiplied enormously if a boy has a sound college training. The statistics by President Thwing of Western Reserve University, published several years ago, proved this conclusively.

An adjustment of the courses of study and curriculum that will bring the bachelor's degree down to a point where it can be had by a normal student at about twenty years of age is an absolute necessity. At present there is waste, almost incredible waste, all along the line. The elementary school is the most wasteful of all, taking, as it does, eight years to do what thousands of children do in six and very many can do in four or five. The secondary school is wasteful, but to a less degree, and as matters are at present the college is the least wasteful of all. Therefore, to shorten the college course is at the moment to give up an element of the greatest relative value.

NEW STYLES IN HATS.



a white powder in his broth, but said she did it at his request and without knowing what it contained. She was convicted and was sentenced to die.



MRS. MAYBRICK AS SHE APPEARS TO-DAY.

So much influence was exerted in her behalf, however, especially by Americans, that the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Ever since that time the utmost exertions have been made to secure her release, and

finally the term of fifteen years was accepted as a life penalty and she was released as a "ticket-of-leave" prisoner. An exception was further made in her favor, and even if she had stayed in England she would not have had to follow the usual custom of reporting to the Scotland Yard authorities regularly, as do other "ticket-of-leave" prisoners. She will now work for a complete pardon and vindication.

Mrs. Maybrick will, for a considerable time at least, live in retirement in Virginia, where she will enjoy the income from the property she already possesses and try to regain possession of that of which she claims she was wrongly deprived at the time of her arrest and trial.

Very Helpful.
Clara—Mamma, that young man says he loves me so much he will even get down on his knees after we are married.

Mother—Gracious! I guess he means he is going to do the scrubbing. You better have him!

At the Concert.
Ida—How did your Uncle Hiram enjoy the classical program?

May—Not at all. Why, I wore out a shoe prompting him when to applaud.

There is no fool like the one with a bald pate and moth-eaten whiskers.

"If he asks me, yes. For your sake." The next evening Elder Burrows called. Maria Ellen was upstairs and her mother received him beamingly. "Set right down, elder," she said. "I'll call Maria Ellen," said Mrs. Turner. "She'll come right down."

"Never mind," replied the elder. "What's the hurry?"

"Well, I s'pose it ain't hardly warm enough in the other room yet. I let Maria Ellen have her company in there."

"Oh, you do?"

"Yes. I might be in the way, you know."

"Not in my opinion," said the elder, in a tone which caused the widow to look at him in surprise. "I want to keep you right close to me all the time. Are you willing?"

"Well, I s'pose I'll have t' go where Maria Ellen does, and I'm as willin' as can be, elder, if you are, and thank you for the chance. It's her happiness I'm thinkin' of."

"Why, yes, of course, Maria Ellen shall live with us till she finds a good husband of her own."

"What?"

The widow fairly sprang out of her chair in her surprise.

"Don't you mean you want to marry Maria Ellen?" she cried.

"Maria Ellen?" said the elder. "That little girl? Well, no, I hadn't thought of it. It's you I want to marry. I thought you understood."

"And all the time—"

A few minutes later there was a knock on the door and the widow and her elderly admirer suddenly pushed their chairs a little further apart. There was something very like a girl's blush on the woman's cheeks, as she went and opened the door for her daughter.

"Maria Ellen," began her mother, "I—the elder—he would like to have you kiss him, I guess."

"Yes, little girl," said the elder, "kiss me. I'm going to be your father, you know."

"My father?"

"Yes, Maria Ellen, it—it was me he wanted, all the time."

Maria Ellen seemed unable to comprehend what she had heard, for a moment; then a great wave of joy swept over her and she went up to the elder and kissed him with all a daughter's tenderness.

"I'm so glad!" she cried.

"Well, so are we," said her mother. —Utica Globe.

Peanuts and Beans.
The Department of Agriculture reports most interesting experiments made by Prof. Poffa of the University of California upon men engaged in hard manual labor most of the time, and students working to support themselves while pursuing their studies, says the Outlook. The professor says: "Nuts are the cheapest source of energy, peanuts ranging far ahead." The price, 16 cents per 100 calories of energy, is at less cost than any animal food or potatoes at 90 cents a bushel.

Peanuts deserve special mention because the cheapest domestic nut containing the highest percentage of protein, with maximum fuel value and minimum refuse. Ten cents, for instance, will purchase more protein energy when spent for flour or meal, but these are raw materials, requiring considerable preparation before they are eaten. This is not necessary with fruits and nuts. Ten cents' worth of peanuts will contain about four ounces of protein and 2,767 calories of energy. Although peanuts supply protein and energy for a smaller sum than bread, they are outranked by dried beans, which, at 5 cents per pound, will supply for 10 cents over 200 grams of protein and 3,040 calories of energy. If more peanuts and dried beans were used by the fruitarians the diet would be enriched and the cost decreased. Fifteen cents a day was the average cost, with fruit, nuts, beans and a limited quantity of cottage cheese and eggs.

Susan B. Anthony's Heroic Cure.
If there was ever any fad in therapeutics to which Miss Anthony gave attention, it was the water cure. She has the highest regard for the virtues of cold water as a remedial measure. Many years ago, when once she was lecturing in Plattsburg, N. Y., she happened to get her feet frost-bitten. She put them under a faucet in the kitchen to thaw out, which was successfully accomplished, but the next morning she awoke with a frightful pain in her back. She could scarcely get out of bed, but she insisted on keeping her lecture engagement that night. The next day, although she had to be carried to the sleigh, she drove seventeen miles with her knees doubled up to her chin, and lectured that night. Rising at 4 the next morning, she rode ten miles by stage, and then went by train to Watertown. At that city she engaged a room at a hotel, and took her case in hand. She instituted measures that, to say the least, may be called strenuous. She called for several buckets of ice water, which she had a maid pour deliberately over her back. Then she wrapped up in hot blankets and went to bed. The next morning she awoke a well woman.—Woman's Home Companion.

Impertinence.
Mrs. Nuritch—I want to get a pair of the most expensive gloves you got. Clerk—Yes'm. How long do you want them?

Mrs. Nuritch—Don't be impudent, young man. I want to buy 'em, not hire 'em.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Persevering.
"Darling," he whispered, ardently, "when you first refused me I felt like a drowning man."

"Yes," she responded slowly, "I noticed you came up three times."

On her way back to the village. On her way back to the village of sleighbells be— She stepped to one side of the road, to let the vehicle pass, and she heard a sudden "Whoa!" A horse almost rubbed against her. It stopped close at her side. She looked around and saw Elder Burrows sitting in his fine new cutter. He smiled genially down upon the girl and moved to one side of the seat, holding up the buffalo robe with an air of invitation.

"Well, well," he said, "how lucky I happened to come along! Get right in, Maria Ellen, and I'll give you a lift toward home. I was going right your way."

Maria Ellen stepped in. She felt that she could not refuse without open rudeness, and, besides, she was really glad of the chance to ride. But as she sat down on the warmly cushioned seat and the elder tucked the robe about her she made a firm resolve that she would not give him an opportunity to say the words which she felt sure he was intending to speak. The elder put his arm around her to draw the robe closer about her form. She drew away from him, almost with a gesture of resentment.

"What's the matter?" he said. "Do you want to freeze to death? I can't allow that, you know. You're too precious."

He looked around, smiling down into her face.

"How do you like my new rig?" he asked.

"It's very nice, Mr. Burrows," replied Maria Ellen.

"Fine horse, that. How'd you like to have such a rig to ride in whenever you wanted to?"

"I—I don't know."

"Don't know? Pshaw, I'll bet you'd like it. And—er—say, how do you think you'd like to live at my house?"

He certainly was abrupt enough, and his words fairly took Maria Ellen's breath. She was for an instant too frightened to reply.

"Well, how would you, little girl?" Then she found words.

"It is very kind of you to think of such a thing, Mr. Burrows," she began, "and I know you have a lovely home, and I think the children are very nice, and—and I appreciate it—and—"

She continued to rattle on about one thing and another, and kept it up until

"It's YOU I WANT TO MARRY."

they were in sight of her home. As the horse stopped by their gate, Maria Ellen saw her mother looking out of the window at them, and she knew that there was joy and satisfaction in the proud woman's heart.

Mrs. Turner could not hide her happy smile, as she took her daughter's coat and hung it over a chair by the stove to dry.

"Well, I must say you rode home in style that time," she said. "How did it happen?"

"He overtook me on the road."

"Wasn't that lucky? Well—did he say—a—anything?"

"Of course, several things. We talked a good deal."

"Now, Maria Ellen, you know what I mean. Did he come to the point?"

"Mother, I wish you wouldn't. No, he did not, and I would have refused him if he had."

"Maria Ellen Turner, if you had you'd 'a' broke my heart. Now I've got through coaxin', and I command. If Elder Burrows proposes t' you, don't you dare t' refuse him."

"Mother?"

"I mean it. If you do, you'll make me almost hate you. Promise me, Maria Ellen, that you won't say 'No' t' the elder if he asks you t' marry him."

"I can't promise that, mother. I don't love him."

"Love! Silly nonsense! He's a good man; he'll be kind to you; he'd make you love him. And see how rich he is! Maria Ellen, you say you'll have him!"

Maria Ellen looked at her mother's wildly anxious face, almost frightened. She fell into a chair, sobbing, with her face in her hands. Her mother did not soften, even at those tears. She believed she was acting for her daughter's good and happiness, and she intended to conquer. She waited a moment; then she brought forth her strongest arguments.

"We're poor, Maria Ellen. Here's the winter comin' on; there ain't prospects of hardly any sewin'; we ain't got anything in for winter much, and I ain't got a decent thing to wear. That's why I don't go out more than I do, t' church or anywhere. Where we goin' t' get food 'n' clothes, I'd like t' know? D' you want t' freeze 'n' starve? I never supposed you'd be that kind of a daughter to me!"

Then Mrs. Turner herself sat down and cried. Maria Ellen dried her own tears and got up. She looked at her mother a moment in silence, then she said:

"I'll marry him."

"You will, Maria Ellen? You'll have the elder?"

A CASE OF OBEDIENCE.

IT was 9:30 and Maria Ellen had just come in from the Wednesday evening prayer meeting.

"It's snowing some," she said. Mrs. Turner looked up from her sewing and gave her daughter a keen glance.

"Henry says it hasn't snowed so early as this for some years—"

The girl stopped suddenly. She had not meant to speak that name, but it was too late now.

"Did Henry Watson come home with you?" asked Mrs. Turner, sharply.

"Yes, mother."

"That's what I thought. What have I told you about him?"

There was no reply from Maria Ellen.

"Do you hear me? Ain't I told you enough times that I don't want you to let Henry Watson pay you any attention?"

"Yes, mother, but—"

"There ain't no 'buts' about it. You've got to do as I say. Where was Elder Burrows? You might have rode home in his buggy, just as like as not."

"I didn't want to ride in Elder Burrows' buggy, nor have anything to do with him. He didn't ask me, anyway."

"You didn't give him a chance, most likely. I ain't goin' t' have you throw away such a chance as that. You won't get a man like Sam Burrows every day. He owns the finest farm in this county, 'n' money in the bank."

"I'd get him just as well as not, wasn't so contrary. I'd like to see that you're thinkin' of. Poor's it makes me want to shake sometimes."

"I don't care how much he's worth, mother; I don't think you ought to expect me to sell myself. I couldn't do it."

"Sell yourself! I guess you'd be gettin' the best of the bargain."

"Mother, how can you say that? Mr. Burrows is over 50 years old and a widower with two children, while I'm only 19. I don't see how you can want me to sacrifice myself by marrying him."

"Oh, you've got Henry Watson on the brain, that's what's the matter. Huh! It's his red cheeks and curly black mustache, I suppose. What's he got t' offer y'?" Eight or nine dollars a week as clerk in a grocery. You make me provoked, Maria Ellen. I always hoped you'd have some sense."

"That's what I want to have, mother, and—"

"There, you needn't sance your own mother. When it comes to that, it's time t' stop. You go t' bed."

"But, mother, I—"

"I said for you t' go to bed. You mind."

Maria Ellen took the lamp from the clockshelf and went upstairs without another word.

In Mrs. Turner's inmost heart was a love for her only child which was shown most of all in the ambition which she had in seeking her temporal welfare. She would not willingly have married the girl's happiness, but she knew that what was for her and where her future happiness lay.

They were poor, owning only a small house in which they had a patch of garden, to which they could make a modest dressmaking for their support.

Samuel Burrows, it was not exactly thought, was on the look-out for a second wife. It was supposed that the elder would have no objection in finding a woman willing to live in his handsome house and act as mother to his boy and girl, aged respectively 7 and 4 years. He had several times, as the whole neighborhood knew, at the Widow's, and had taken particular notice to smile upon Maria Ellen when she met her out. Mrs. Turner, who had spared no opportunity to tell her daughter upon him, although the girl herself treated him with civility and rebelled at her mother's scheming.

Thursday morning the ground was white with snow, though it was not deep enough to prevent Maria Ellen starting out early in the forenoon to

ITCHING ECZEMA

In July, 1883, I began to break out with eczema on my head, legs and arms, and began treatment with local doctors, but did not get much relief. They said the disease had become chronic. I then quit them and tried various ointments and soaps for another two years, but as soon as cold weather came I was as bad off as ever, so I finally decided to let medicine alone, and for twelve or thirteen years did nothing towards curing the Eczema, except bathing. This seemed to do about as much good as anything I had tried.

During the time I lost about one-half of my hair. I began S. S. S. doubtful of a cure, because the disease had run so long, but soon discovered your medicine was doing me good, and continued to take it. I used seven bottles, when I was completely cured, not having a single spot on my body, which before was almost completely covered.

F. C. NORFOLK,
107 Hackberry St., Ottumwa, Ia.

The head, feet and hands are usually the parts affected, though the disease appears on other parts of the body. While external applications allay the itching and burning temporarily, it is the acids thrown off by the blood that cause the eruptions upon the skin. The acids must be neutralized and the system cleansed of all humors and poisons before the cure is permanent. S. S. S. is guaranteed entirely free of Potash, Arsenic and other minerals. Book on the skin and its diseases sent free. Medical advice furnished free.

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

USES OF AUTOGRAPH FIENDS.

One Tells of a Trick Which Scarcely Ever Failed to Bring a Letter.

"In an autograph hunting the end always justifies the means, no matter how mean it may be," said an enthusiast who owns a fine collection. "But nowadays it requires nothing less than genius to draw a letter from a real celebrity. All the old tricks are played out. A favorite scheme of former days for catching authors was to write asking questions about one of their books, the letter being so framed as to show unusual familiarity with the work. Such an interrogation was delicately phrased and rarely failed to elicit an interesting and valuable reply, but at present all the lions are on their guard, and the response that comes back is apt to be a typewritten affair from a secretary, beginning: 'Mr. So-and-So directs me to say,' etc."

"I flatter myself that my own method was rather ingenious. I used to have little slips printed to look like newspaper clippings and reding, for instance, like this:

"Mr. Blank, the well-known collector, yesterday purchased a copy of 'Sky Blue Thoughts' for \$50, the high valuation being due to a remarkable sonnet on scrambled eggs written by the author upon the flyleaf."

"Then I would send the slip to my celebrity with a note saying, 'I am Mr. Blank, and will you kindly inform me whether the autograph poem referred to is authentic?' As a rule the response worked like a charm. One or two were brutal enough to send back the single word 'No' without signature."

"Of course the sonnet mentioned in my supposed clipping wasn't anywhere the same subject. I am the only collector on earth who possesses an autograph letter from Lord Tennyson denigrating warmly that he ever wrote an odd to pickled pigs' feet.—New York Press

Could Get No Rest.

Freeborn, Minn., October 17 (Special).—Mr. R. E. Goward, a well-known man here, is rejoicing in the relief from suffering he has obtained through using Dodd's Kidney Pills. His experience is well worth repeating as it should point the road to health to many another in a similar condition.

"I had an aggravating case of Kidney Trouble," says Mr. Goward, "that gave me no rest day or night, but using a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills put new life in me and I feel like a new man."

"I am happy to state I have received great and wonderful benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would heartily recommend all sufferers from Kidney Trouble to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a fair trial, as I have every reason to believe it would never be regretted."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make you feel like a new man or woman because they cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys mean pure blood and pure blood means bounding health and energy in every part of the body.

A good name can seldom be cashed at the bank.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

More Truth than Poetry.

The world's a stage, and petty thieves enact a dangerous part, while those who rob us largely are masters of the art. The common thieves will stoop to rob a hen roost of a hen, but robbing banks of millions make of thieves gentlemen.

There is little luster in the real march of progress.

When

St. Jacobs Oil

The old monk cure, strong, straight, sure, tackles

Hurts, Sprains, Bruises

The muscles flex, the kinks untwist, the soreness dies out. Price 25c. and 50c.

When Writing to Advertisers Kindly Mention This Paper

No. 43, 1904

SAW HIS MISTAKE.

It had long been almost a proverb in the village that Jedediah Perkins "didn't know a chance when he saw one." The public discussion of this falling had often come to Uncle Jed's ears, and had sounded loudly in them. Worst of all, he had to admit that he was, in the language of his neighbors, "easy." He paid the most for what he bought and got the least for what he sold of any man within a dozen miles.

But Uncle Jed saw a chance at last. A railway runs close to his house, and in the middle of winter during a tremendous snow storm, a passenger train was stalled in the cut through his south pasture, and was unable to go forward or back.

After it had been there about half a day Uncle Jed saw his chance. There were a hundred or two hungry passengers, eager to buy food. He had a large store of ham and bacon. He would have Aunt Sarah make it up into sandwiches, and they would clear a small fortune.

"So that's what we done," said Uncle Jed, telling of it afterward. "We made up every bit of ham in the house into sandwiches, and I took 'em down there and offered 'em for sale for a quarter apiece."

"Now I called a man's hungry's free folk would be willing to pay a quarter for a good big home-made sandwich, but they held back. They was plenty would pay a dime. I could 'a' sold out twit over at a dime each—but I only sold five at a quarter."

"I'll wait till they git hungrier," s's I. I went outside and set on a snow pile, and watched them fellers shoveling out that train. Seemed to me they wa'n't like to git the train out before next summer, so I didn't hurry about going aboard again with them sandwiches. Jes' as I made up my mind it was time, though, along in front come one of them rotting whirlingplovers they sent up from the other way, and before you could say 'Jack Robinson' away went the train behind it through the cut it made."

"Well, sir, as I sat there watching, that train hadn't gone morn' two hundred yards before I see I had made a great mistake not to sell them sandwiches fer ten cents. I see it plain as could be. An' I'm seeing it yet, for Aunt Sarah an' me has been living on ham sandwiches fer three weeks, and they ain't half used up."

Adding Insult to Injury.
The day had been appointed for the ceremony which was to make one of two, but for some reason best known to the fickle maid she had relinquished the glittering solitaire.

"Oh, well," said the young man in the case, "I don't suppose I could be happy with a woman who dyes her hair, anyway."

"Sir, 'tis false!" she exclaimed indignantly. "Is it?" he rejoined. "I thought it was only dyed."

That Empty Feeling.
Little Flora was complaining that her stomach felt bad.

"Perhaps it's because it's empty," said her mother. "It might feel better if you had something in it."

Not long afterward the minister called. In reply to a question as to his health, he said that he was well, but that his head felt rather bad that day.

"Perhaps it's because it's empty," spoke up Flora. "It might feel better if you had something in it."

Unlimited Capacity.
"I have brought you a poem," said the long-haired visitor, as he meandered into the editorial presence. "It is rather lengthy, but I suppose that will make no difference."

"None whatever," replied the man behind the blue pencil. "Our waste basket has no bottom."

As Compared.
"I'm afraid that young man who is cutting our daughter doesn't amount to much," remarked Mrs. Meekerton.

"Why do you think that, my dear?" asked the meek and lowly Meekerton.

"I really don't know why," replied Mr. M., "unless it's because he reminds me much of you."

A Cheap Funeral.
Hickkeeper—Pretty specimen you are to us for help! The dirt on you is an inch thick.

Trap—Yes, mum; times are werry hard, mum, and funeral expenses comes high. 'm leavin' it on so when my time comes I won't need buyin'.

Wherein They Differ.
The Vlain—The angels of the other world are always pictured with wings attached.

The Soquette—Yes, and the "angels" of the theatrical world are attached to the wings.

Wise and True.
"Vinegar never catches flies." So the proverb maker wrote; And sugarless candidates, likewise, Fail to catch the floating vote.

The average life of an electric street car wheel covers 1,800 miles.

MYSTERIOUS TRAPDOOR.

Strange Story of a Subterranean Passage from Mrs. Siddons' House.

Upper Baker street has got a mystery. A discovery has been made in the ruins of the house of the famous Sarah Siddons, which it is thought may lead to the disclosure of a subterranean passage from a remote cellar of the great actress' house to destination unknown.

In the course of the demolition of the building, in connection with the Baker Street & Waterloo Railway operations, an iron trap door was found in the basement. A few blows of a sledge hammer smashed it, revealing a pit about three by two feet, resembling the manhole to a sewer.

The pit is brick-lined, and iron hand-holds are fixed in the walls. The depth is probably twelve to fourteen feet, but no one has as yet ventured down. Investigations are to be resumed in about a week.

The startling part of the discovery is that Baker street has always sedulously nursed a tradition that there exists a subterranean passage from Mrs. Siddons' house to one of the houses opposite. The story runs that George V., while Prince Regent, used to pay surreptitious visits to the mysterious "house opposite" by means of an underground tunnel.

It must be borne in mind, however, that when Mrs. Siddons took the lease of the house in Upper Baker street she was 62, and the prince regent was 55.

Incidentally, it is curious to recall that allusions to a supposed subterranean passage in Baker street were made in the celebrated Duce case.—London Daily Mail.

Ayer's

Do you like your thin, rough, short hair? Of course you don't. Do you like thick, heavy, smooth hair? Of course you do. Then why

Hair Vigor

not be pleased? Ayer's Hair Vigor makes beautiful heads of hair, that's the whole story. Sold for 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time. It is, indeed, a wonderful hair tonic, restoring health to the hair and scalp, and, at the same time, proving a splendid dressing."

Dr. J. W. TATUM, Madrid, Ind. T.

\$1.00 a bottle. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Druggists.

for

Weak Hair

THE KEELEY CURE

IS THE ONLY GENUINE Cure for Liquor, Tobacco and Drug Addictions.

There are thousands of men who have been saved by it who are glad to tell what they have done. Send us 40 for free particulars.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

679 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD., TORONTO, CANADA.

WHY GET SOAKED

WHEN TOWER'S

FISH BRAND

OILED CLOTHING

WILL KEEP YOU DRY

IN THE HARDEST STORM!

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD., TORONTO, CANADA.

STOP DRINKING

I Cure in 3 Days to Stay Cured

DR. J. J. MCKANNA

14 Geary Street, San Francisco.

Telephone Main 1037.

NEVER AGAIN ADOPTATIONS FOR WOMEN PATIENTS.

A Logical Inference.

Little Bess—Who is that strange lady, mamma?

Mamma—That is Miss Goodwin, the philanthropist, my dear.

Little Bess—What is a philanthropist?

Mamma—It is a word derived from the Greek signifying "a lover of men."

Little Bess—Then I guess all women are philanthropists, aren't they, mamma?

Marriage a Success.

Foreign Visitor—I am told that American marriages are generally happy.

Mr. Gotham—Oh, perfectly. The husband is devoted to business, the wife to society, and they hardly ever meet.

A French scientist has devised a suspended camera, with which photographs may be taken on a ship when the sea is running high.

Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

"I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress." Mrs. WILLIAM G. BARRETT, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. I. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Fully 70 per cent of the five hundred million American dollars invested in Mexico are in its railroads.

Clarence Mackay, here's to your good health, and again to your good health, in a glass of "Old Gilt Edge." Wholesale at 23-31 Battery St. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., sole proprietors.

The good fellow is rarely on good terms with his bank account.

Things to let alone—the affairs of others.

Remember when you buy Miller's Milwaukee Beer you get the best. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, Agents.

You should be willing to pay for experience, it is valuable.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 25c. trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is when those we have aided betray us that our faith in human nature is tested.

The Congo Free State supplies palm oil, rubber, ivory, peanuts, gum, copal and cam wood.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The first round in the ladder of success is often a sensible book.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1885. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SETTLING UP IN THE SOUTH.

Primitive Business Methods in Mountainous Part of Tennessee.

"I have just completed my first business trip through the South," said a New York commercial traveler whose territory heretofore has been the Northwest. "Except in the larger cities I found merchants doing business by the old methods."

"In some of the mountain towns the old credit system still prevails. I do not know just how they do it, but I think it is on some system of reciprocity."

"I was in a store in eastern Tennessee when an old family doctor came in to settle his account. The merchant owed him for professional services, and he owed the merchant for dry goods and groceries. After they had compared accounts, the merchant owed the doctor something over a dollar."

"Shall we settle up now or let it go over on next year's account?" asked the merchant.

"I reckon we'd better settle now," was the reply. "I have a patient up the creek that needs some cod liver oil, and as I haven't any, and you have, you can square by giving me the difference in cod liver."

"The cod liver is only a dollar, Doc, and I still owe you something over. Do you think of any little thing you'd like to make it even, or how?"

"The merchant's stock was general merchandise, including druggists' sundries. The old doctor looked around for a few minutes and then said:

"You might make the balance in a porous plaster. I've got to put one on Jim Hoffington, who sprained his back yesterday trying to pry his wagon out of the mire."

"The merchant got out the article and handed it over. Then he figured and said:

"That leaves me five cents in your debt, Doc. How'll you have it?"

"You might give me a nickel's worth of court plaster to make it even. I've got a case about a mile out where it'll come in handy."

"And so the account was squared. "Another thing I noticed in the Southern towns that I never saw in the North or Northwest, most of the newspapers print a chapter from the Old Testament in each issue. If not a chapter, they print a verse."

"I was told that in some of the settlements these chapters or texts were cut out by the subscribers and put into scrapbooks. They may have been stringing me about that."—New York Sun.

Knowledge and Experience.

She—What is a silent partner?

He—Did you ever dance with a deaf-and-dumb man?

EASY-GOING IN AUSTRALIA.

Energy Withered by the Hot Sun of the Island Continent.

An isolated Englishman would always remain an Englishman if his desert island were in the north Atlantic. There is a saying, however, that an Englishman drops his morals when he crosses the equator. That is pretty rough on those who live here "down under," but it need not be interpreted more literally than to hint at the influence of climate on character. There is nothing new in that theory, at least since the days of Buckle. The idea usually held, however, is that it is only a climate of rigorous cold that can breed good men. On that ground, Canadians can look to the future of their race with confidence, knowing that the virtue of energy, industry, determination and hardihood will inspire the generations yet unborn. But the fiercest and the longest winter does not call forth that grim courage, patient determination and unbreakable hopefulness which alone can carry a man safely through a seven-year Australian drought.

There are, I think, few settlers in Canada who would stagger solidly on like an Australian when he saw his sheep dying by thousands and not a blade of green or a drop of water on his holding. Even for the city man in his office it needs more resolution and concentration of mind to do a heavy day's work in a muggy atmosphere of 100 degrees than it needs to face your wildest winter storm. Yet slowly but surely, as the generations follow each other, this southern sun will wither Australian energies. You see it now in the lounging gait of those you meet on the streets. Commercial men who come to Australia all comment on the easy-going way in which business is conducted.

People here not only do not hustle themselves, but they do not bother their heads about anyone who does. Often one has to make repeated calls on a man to settle a matter of business that might easily have been arranged in five minutes. Punctuality and dispatch, however, are not Australian qualities. No person goes to work before 9 o'clock in the morning, and many business men, like the clerks in Trafalgar square and the clerks in the foreign office, play only from 10 to 4. It is all very well for the new chum to laugh at this, but, after a year or two he may find that he, too, has lost the secret of strenuous life.

Of course, if Australians were wise they would adapt themselves more than they do to the peculiarities of their climate. A noon siesta is just as suitable to Australia as it is to Spain or Italy or India. Far more could be accomplished in the day if business was begun in the early morning and suspended during the heat of the day. But, shackled by custom, the Australians keep not only to the old British working hours, but to plum pudding at midsummer Christmas and the conventional silk hat and frock coat for street wear. But though they may stubbornly defy the climate in these respects, they cannot resist its more subtle influence on the general character.—Sidney Letter, in Montreal Herald.

Just Like a Man.

Gronchly—I don't see why you need such a lot of money for clothes.

Mrs. Gronchly—Why, before we were married you said you always liked to see a well-dressed woman.

Gronchly—Yes, but that was before I was called upon to pay the freight.

For hoisting from the 1,520 foot level of the Kimberly diamond mine forty seconds is required.

Meeker—Ah, good morning, Mr. Enpeck.

Enpeck—Good morning, sir.

Meeker—How is Mrs. Enpeck this morning?

Enpeck—The doctor tells me she is almost at death's door, and I am very much afraid he won't be able to pull her through.

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MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

... WESTERN MEAT COMPANY ...

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

— AND SLAUGHTERERS OF —

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES

:::

— PACKERS OF THE —

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS

:::

PACKINGHOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.